

out hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XX. Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, Taking Spirits, &c., into the Gaol. into the Great Gaol or House of Correction of Calcutta, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the licence or consent of the Jailor or Keeper of such Gaol or House of Correction respectively, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months.

XXI. Every person who shall have been committed to the Great Gaol or Breaking Gaol. House of Correction, or who shall be in custody at any Police Office or Station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such Gaol, House of Correction, Police Office or Station, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XXII. Every person who shall be found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public thoroughfare, or who shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street, public thoroughfare, Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

XXIII. Any Constable or Peace Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police Bogues and vagabonds. may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever with intent to break or enter into any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person), any picklock key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face blackened or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein; and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard

labour, for any term not exceeding four Calendar months.

XXIV. Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms or relief, or who shall, anywhere within the Town, seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, or who shall cause, aid, or abet any such person as aforesaid in the commission of any of the said offences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XXV. Every person who shall drive or ride furiously, or at a greater rate than ten miles an hour, any vehicle or animal in the said streets or public thoroughfares, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXVI. Every person who shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXVII. If any person shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace that For suppression of common gaming-houses. any house, building, room, or other place within the Town is commonly reported and believed to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or place, such Justice, by an order in writing, may authorize a Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter any such house, building, room, or place, with such constables as he shall deem requisite to accompany him, and if necessary to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody and search all persons found therein, and to seize all tables and instruments of gaming found in such house, building, room, or place, or on the persons of any of those found therein, and also to seize all moneys and securities for money found in any such house, building, room, or place, and the owner or keeper of the said gaming-house, or place, or other person having the care and management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months, and upon conviction of any such offender all such tables and instruments of unlawful games shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by order of the Justice before whom the conviction is had, and all the moneys and securities for moneys so found shall be forfeited to Government, and every person found on such premises, and who shall not be the owner or keeper or other person having the care or management

thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXVIII. It shall not be necessary, in support of any information for gaming in, or for suffering any games or gaming in, or for keeping or managing or being concerned in the management or conduct of, any common gaming-house or place, under this Act, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

XXIX. Where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any unlawful game, are found in any house, building, room, or place, suspected to be used as a common gaming-house or place, and entered by an order issued under this Act, or about the person of any who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, building, room, or place, is used as a common gaming-house or place, and that the persons found in the house, building, room, or place, where such tables or instruments of gaming shall have been found, were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, or Constable entering the same as aforesaid.

XXX. Every person who shall game for money, or any other thing or reward whatsoever, or who shall join in, bet at, or abet, or be present for the purpose of joining, betting at, or abetting any such gaming, in any street or public thoroughfare in the said Town, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXXI. All persons who deal in any articles by retail by weight or measure, and who have in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession, any false or deficient weight, measure, beam or scale, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one Calendar month; and every such false and defective weight, measure, beam or scale shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed; and it shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate or Superintendent of Police from time to time to issue public notices at the Police Office and Thannas, and such Places as to him appear suitable, of the exact weight and measure of just weights and measures, and to keep at the Police Office and Thannas standard weights and measures for the information of the public.

XXXII. Any Justice of the Peace, or the Superintendent of Police, may issue his warrant, directing any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter into any shop or other place where articles are bought and sold by retail, and to search for and to examine the weights and measures therein, and seize all such as he may suspect to be forfeited as false and deficient in weight.

XXXIII. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign, shall, wilfully and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the said seaman and convey him on board of his vessel; and whenever any seaman shall have been imprisoned, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the release of such seaman from imprisonment, to cause him to be conveyed on board of the Vessel to which he may belong.

XXXIV. No person, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police, shall be entitled to carry any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to be disarmed by any Constable or other person acting under such instructions as shall be from time to time given by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and the weapons so seized shall be taken before the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, and forfeited to the Government, if the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, in his discretion, shall think fit to declare them forfeited.

XXXV. The Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police from time to time, and as occasion may require, may make regulations for keeping clear the public ghauts and landing stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle and persons, and as to the times during which they may take the said routes, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the Town on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the Constables and other peace officers for keeping order and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort, and in any case when the ghauts, landing-stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the Police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees.

XXXVI. Any Police Officer or Constable who shall ask for or take any bribe or unauthorized reward in consideration of his doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

XXXVII. The Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation passed by the Governor General in Council on the

As to manufacture or possession of Gunpowder or Gun-cotton.

8th April 1802, and Section II. Act XVIII. of 1841, are hereby repealed. Any person who shall, within the limits of the said Town, manufacture gun-powder or gun-cotton, or who shall, without a licence for that purpose being first had and obtained from the Chief Magistrate, have in his possession in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gun-powder or gun-cotton for sale or otherwise than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of all such gun-powder or gun-cotton so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief

Chief Magistrate to grant licences for sale and deposit of gun-powder, &c.

Magistrate to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a licence for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said Town, any quantity of imported or Indian manufactured gun-powder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the licence, and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of his licence and of all gun-powder or gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred.

XXXIX. Every such licence as is mentioned

Licences to be in force for one year and to contain certain provisions.

in the preceding Section shall be in force for a period of one year only and no longer, but shall be renewable by the said Chief Magistrate at his discretion on the same or any other terms and conditions, and such licence shall also provide for the transit and carrying of gun-powder from one place to another within the limits of the said Town, in such manner and in such quantity as shall be deemed advisable for the safety of the inhabitants and of property within the said Town, and every person offending against such provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

XL. Any Justice of the Peace, on credible

As to Search for Gun-powder, &c.

information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation, that gun-powder or gun-cotton or mixed materials for making the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person, may issue his warrant authorizing any Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect any gun-powder or gun-cotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any gun-powder or gun-cotton or materials for manufacturing the same may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to such licence or to the provisions of this Act, and all gun-powder gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which they may be stored, be immediately seized and brought before a Justice of the Peace, with whom the same shall be kept till

it shall be adjudged whether the same shall be forfeited.

XLI. The four last preceding Sections shall not

Act not applicable to Government Powder, &c.

extend to any Government Magazine or store, or building for the making or deposit of gun-powder or gun-cotton under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any gun-powder or gun-cotton for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels of War, or the Vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other Vessel within the River Hooghly laden with gunpowder for importation or exportation.

XLII. Commanders of merchant vessels enter-

As to Vessels arriving in River with Powder on board.

ing the River Hooghly shall, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, deposit in the Magazine at that place all gun-powder intended for the Ship's use from on board their respective vessels, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, which quantity they shall be permitted to retain in their vessels for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress, and the gun-powder so deposited shall be again delivered on board on the return of the respective vessels from Calcutta in prosecution of the outward voyage; and Commanders of merchant vessels in the River Hooghly having on board their vessels gun-powder or gun-cotton for importation (not being gunpowder belonging to the Government) exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, shall also deposit the same, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, in the Magazine of that place, under charge of an Officer belonging to the Customs at that place, or such other person as the Governor of Bengal may appoint, and the proprietors or consignees of such gun-powder or gun-cotton, or their agents, whenever they shall desire to remove the same from the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for authority to do so, which application, when it be intended that such gun-powder or gun-cotton shall be lodged in any place, or be laden in any boat or other conveyance within the limits of the said town, shall be accompanied by a written order of permission, signed by a Justice of the Peace to that effect, and when it be intended that such gun-powder or gun-cotton shall be exported by sea, the Commanders of vessels, or the proprietors, or their agents, by whom it shall have been deposited in the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for permission so to export it; and the Collector of Sea Customs shall comply with such applications aforesaid, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under provisions of Act XVIII. of 1841, a licence from a public Officer other than the Collector of Sea Customs, in which case the Collector of Sea Customs shall not comply with the application unless it be accompanied by the licence of such public Officer; and on or before the removal of all gun-powder or gun-cotton from the Magazine, the Collector of Sea Customs shall and he is hereby authorized to levy a fee, the rate of which shall not exceed two annas per pound, for all gun-powder or gun-cotton that has been lodged therein, which fee shall be taken to cover all charges for the safe custody of the gun-powder or gun-cotton during the period it has remained or shall remain in the Magazine; provided also, that the Governor of Bengal shall be at liberty to autho-

rise such arrangement to be made by letting or otherwise contracting for the custody of the Magazine, and for the collection and appropriation of the fees which may be charged for gun-powder or gun-cotton stored therein, as he may think proper, subject however to all the restrictions and rules imposed by this Section in respect to the removal from the Magazine of gun-powder therein stored.

XLIII. For every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions of the last preceding Section by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, the Commander aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty of two hundred rupees: and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of gun-powder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to seize and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of Bengal shall think right to direct.

XLIV. The jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting within and for the said Town shall extend to all offences committed by any person in sea-going vessels in any part of the River Hooghly, and the said Justices shall have the same power and jurisdiction in respect of criminal offences committed in sea-going vessels in any part of the said river, that they now have and exercise within the said Town.

XLV. Every Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police is hereby authorized to arrest with a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, and every person taken into custody without warrant by any Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police shall be forthwith taken to the Station-house to which the Constable belongs, in order that such person may be detained, until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector at the Station shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner hereinafter mentioned, which he is hereby authorized to do.

XLVI. Whenever any person is brought to the Station-house as aforesaid, charged with misdemeanor, assault, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, or whenever any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector of Police, or Town Serjeant in charge of a Police Lock-up, shall deem it probable that any person so brought is falsely or maliciously charged with having committed a felony, and any such person as aforesaid shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any Constable of the Calcutta Police, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent or any Deputy Superintendent of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

XLVII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand rupees) shall be specified in the said recognizance, or the condition thereof: and the officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the time and place, and when, and where the party is bound to appear, and the said recognizance may be in either of the forms as the case may be, in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XLVIII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Justice, at his discretion, to award such amends not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

XLIX. Every Justice of the Peace shall be empowered summarily to hear and determine every complaint of an offence committed against this Act, and to convict any person charged with any such offence on the oath of one or more witnesses, or by his own confession, and to award the penalty or punishment herein provided for such offence.

L. Upon any information or complaint to be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace (which complaint need not be made upon oath) of any matter which such Justice is authorized to hear and determine, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, he may summon the party charged, and if such party shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Justice, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the party, to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, and in all criminal cases shall issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him, or some other Justice, in order that the said information and complaint may be heard and determined.

LI. Every such summons may be served by delivering it or a copy thereof to the party or to his wife, servant, or some inmate of his dwelling, or by delivering it at or affixing it to the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

LII. A Justice of the Peace may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any

offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

LIII. Any Justice may summon any witness to appear and give evidence upon the matter of any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, with which any person shall be charged before him, at a time and place appointed for hearing the information or complaint, and, by warrant under his hand and seal, may require any person to be brought before him who shall neglect or refuse to give evidence at the time and place appointed on such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons upon the person against whom such warrant shall be granted, and such Justice may commit any person coming or brought before him who shall refuse to give evidence, to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined, and in case of such submission the order of such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

LIV. When any Justice of the Peace is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in the Great Gaol or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue an order in the form contained in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, addressed to the keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office, for examination, and the keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall take care for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

LV. All penalties and forfeitures and other sums of money imposed, awarded, or ordered to be paid by any Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, and all sums of money which any person is bound to pay under any recognizance taken before a Justice of the Peace or an officer of Police empowered to take recognizances by this Act and afterwards forfeited, in case of non-payment thereof, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand of any Justice of the Peace, and in case any such penalty or forfeiture or sum of money shall not be forthwith paid, any Justice may order the party to be detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Justice for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and the Justice may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no such sufficient distress could be had whereon to levy the said penalty, or forfeiture, or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Justice, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has

not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty, forfeiture, or sum of money could be levied if warrant of distress should be issued; the Justice, by warrant under his hand, may commit such party to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

LVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of Convictions to be any Justice of the Peace quashed on merits only, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

LVII. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction; that is to say,—

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "Town" shall include the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Justice" or "Justices of the Peace" shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being acting within and for the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Oath" shall mean any oath or solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath.

SCHEDULE A.

Form 1.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
Calcutta. { in the year A. B., of and
C. D., of and E. F., of
personally came before me G. H., Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen; that is to say the said A. B., the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, and the said C. D. and E. F. each the sum of Rupee One Hundred, separately and of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if the said A. B. shall make default in the condition hereunder written.

Acknowledged before me

G. H.

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P. Justice of the Peace at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Form 2

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
Calcutta. { in the year A. B. of
personally came before me G. H. Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged himself

to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the sum of Rupees *Two Hundred*, of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if he, the said *A. B.* shall fail in the condition hereunder written.

Acknowledged before me

G. H.

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said *A. B.* shall appear before *J. P.* Justice of the Peace at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Note.—The words and figures in Italics in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ORDER.

To *A. B.*, Keeper of the Great Gaol of Calcutta or Governor of the House of Correction as the case may be.

Bring before me in safe custody on the day of in the year *C. D.*, a prisoner now in the (Great Gaol or House of Correction as the case may be) in order that the said *C. D.*, may be examined by me as a (witness or defendant) with respect to (here state the charge, case or proceeding in respect of which the evidence of the prisoner is required.)

E. F.

Justice of the Peace.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 27th of February 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIV. OF 1852.

An Act for extending the provisions of Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, to the Straits Settlement.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, are in force in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca; It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. The provisions of Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, shall be applicable and in force in the said Settlement.

II. All provisions contained in Act XXIV. of 1841, and Act XVII. of 1843, relating to Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, shall be applicable to the Court of Judicature, of the said Settlement, and shall be respectively construed as if, instead of the words Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, or Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of the respective Presidencies, or the Supreme Court of each of the Presidencies, the words, "the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca," had been therein mentioned.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative.

The 27th February 1852.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th of February 1852.

ACT No. — OF 1852.

An Act to confer upon certain Inhabitants of the Territories in India under the Government of the East India Company, the rights of subjects of Her Majesty.

Whereas it is expedient to remove by law doubts that may have arisen as to the Civil and Political rights of certain persons domiciled in the Territories in India under the Government of the East India Company, and to provide for the naturalization of such persons, not being by law entitled to be regarded as subjects of Her Majesty, It is enacted as follows:

I. All persons actually domiciled in the said Territories, who shall have resided, or shall continue to reside therein, or in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, until they shall have been resident inhabitants of Her Majesty's dominions for the space of seven years continually, without having been during that time stated residents in any foreign country, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be natural born subjects of Her Majesty, as if they and every of them had been born within the said Territories under the Government of the said East India Company. Provided always, that no such person shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act unless he shall, after he shall have completed such stated residence of seven years continually, apply for and obtain the permission in writing of the Governor in Council, Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of the Presidency or place in which he is resident to become naturalized as aforesaid, and take and subscribe the oath, or, if he be a person allowed by law to affirm in civil cases, make the declaration, contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act, before some Justice of the Peace or Magistrate.

II. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed so as to deprive the Courts of the East India Company of jurisdiction over any such naturalized person, or to give to the Courts of Her Majesty any jurisdiction over any such person not otherwise subject to such jurisdiction.

III. All Justices of the Peace or Magistrates within the said Territories are hereby empowered to administer the oath or affirmation contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act to all persons desirous of taking or making the same, who shall produce the written permission of the Governor in Council, Governor, or Lieutenant Governor hereinbefore mentioned, and the said Justices or Magistrates shall record the Administration of such oath or affirmation in their proceedings, and shall file and preserve a copy thereof subscribed by the person taking or making the same, and shall report the name and description of every such person to the Secretary to the Government of the Presidency in which such oath or affirmation is taken or made.

SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, *A. B.*, of (here state the description of the party) do swear (or being one of the persons allowed by law to affirm in civil cases do affirm,) that I have resided seven years in Her Majesty's dominions, without having been, during that

time, a stated resident in any foreign country, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these territories as dependant thereon.

(Signed) A. B.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 27th day of May next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February 1852.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, under date the 27th February 1852, is published for general information:

Read a second time the Draft of a proposed Act, dated the 22nd August 1851, and published in the *Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd August 1851, to amend the law for the attendance and examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council resolves, that the following revised Draft on the subject be published for general information:

ACT NO. — OF 1852.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Whereas the law of evidence administered by the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the rules for the attendance and examination of witnesses in such Courts, require amendment, It is enacted as follows:

I. Sections XXXIII. and LXXIII. of Regulation XXIII. of 1814 of the Bengal Code, regarding the examination of witnesses before Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameen, and so much of Section XI. Regulation XXIV. of 1814 of the same Code, and Section I. Act VI. of 1843, as authorizes the examination of witnesses otherwise than personally by the presiding City or Zillah Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen, are hereby repealed.

II. In any regular suit, appeal or miscellaneous proceeding, it shall be lawful for the Judge, upon good and sufficient grounds in the estimation of such Judge being shown, to examine any party to such suit, appeal or proceeding, as a witness, with respect to any question at issue therein, and also to order, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, any such party as aforesaid to produce any document in his possession or power. Provided always that female parties, who according to the custom of the country ought not to be compelled to appear as witnesses in Court, shall be examined as hereinafter in Section XVIII. mentioned. Provided also, that if any party to any such suit, appeal or proceeding as aforesaid shall satisfy the Judge that the subject of inquiry is not one of which such party has personal knowledge, he shall be allowed to name any agent, local manager or other person on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of such matter, and then and in such case, the evidence of the agent, local manager or other person shall be accepted by the Judge in lieu of the evidence of such party, and

the statement of the agent, local manager or person so examined shall be held conclusive against the party, in like manner as his own statement would have been.

III. If any party to such suit, appeal or proceeding as aforesaid shall refer to any document in his possession or power, in any pleading or statement filed or made by him in such suit appeal or proceeding, the adverse party, before replying to such pleading or statement, may apply to the Judge before whom such suit appeal or proceeding is pending, to order the production of such document for his inspection, and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said Judge to issue an order in writing, directing the production of such document, at a place and time to be named in such order, and from time to time, by similar orders, to enlarge the time allowed for such production, if the said Judge shall think fit so to do; and if the said party shall not produce the document at the time and place appointed for the production thereof, the Judge may proceed against him in such manner as is provided by Section X. of this Act with respect to parties summoned or examined as witnesses.

IV. After the parties in a suit have filed their exhibits and lists of witnesses whom they desire to summon, the Judge shall, by an order in writing, appoint a day, not less than fifteen nor more than forty days, after the date of such order, for the examination of witnesses and the hearing of the suit.

V. The Judge, or an Officer of the Court to be specially charged with the duty by the Judge, shall, on the requisition of the plaintiff or defendant, or their respective vakeels, issue a summons to every witness whom the parties may name, on payment into Court of such reasonable sum as shall, under the rules established in that respect under the authority of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, appear to be necessary, to defray the travelling and other expenses of such witness in passing to and from the Court, and being detained thereat. Provided always that no such summons shall be issued to any Hindoo or Mahomedan woman of a rank or quality which, according to the manners and customs of the country, would render it improper to compel her to appear as a witness in a Court of Justice.

VI. Every such summons shall set forth at whose request it has been issued, and shall require the intended witness to appear in the Court on the day named in the summons, and there to give evidence concerning the matter in dispute between the parties. If a witness is required to appear, and to produce before the Court any documents alleged by the party summoning him to be in his possession or power, a direction to attend the Court with such documents shall be inserted in the summons and the nature of each document which the witness may be so called upon to produce shall be set forth in the summons with reasonable certainty.

VII. A witness, not being a party to the suit or proceeding in which he is summoned, shall not be bound to produce his own title deeds, or the title deeds of his principal or client, nor any document relating to affairs of state the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document the production of which would involve a breach of professional confidence on his part. A witness who is a party to the suit or proceeding in which he is summoned, shall not be bound

to produce any document in his possession or power which exclusively relates to his own case, and is not relevant and material to the case made by the party opposed to him in such suit, appeal or proceeding, nor any documents which passed between him and his professional advisers relating to the said suit appeal or proceeding, or in contemplation thereof. Provided always, that every party shall be bound to produce all documents mentioned or referred to by himself, in any pleading or statement filed in the suit appeal or proceeding in which he is summoned as a witness.

VIII. Every witness, on receipt of a summons to appear and produce a document in his possession or power as aforesaid, shall be bound to bring such document into Court, although he may have a valid excuse for not disclosing the contents thereof, and the validity of any objection made by such witness to the production of such document in evidence shall be determined by the Court; and for the better determination thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive any affidavit or deposition which the witness may make deposes to or produce respecting the said document, and it shall also be lawful for the Court, in their discretion, to inspect the document, and if the Court shall be of opinion that such document should not be produced, the Court shall not disclose the contents thereof to the parties, or take any note, or make any mention thereof, in their judgment or proceedings, but shall return the document at once to the party producing the same.

IX. When the Judge, on the application of either of the parties to such suit appeal or proceeding as aforesaid, or in his own discretion, may determine to proceed under the authority given by Section II. of this Act, he shall, if the party whom he may desire to examine be personally present in Court, proceed to take his evidence, and if the party shall not be personally present in Court, but shall be represented by a Pleader, the Judge shall cause to be delivered to such Pleader a notice in writing, for which a receipt shall be taken from the Pleader, desiring the party to appear in Court by a day to be therein named, for the purpose of being examined; or if a defendant shall not have appeared in Court either personally or by a Pleader, a summons may be issued for his attendance, as in the case of an ordinary witness.

X. If any witness to whom any such Summons as aforesaid shall have been delivered, shall, without lawful excuse, fail to attend on the day appointed, or attending, shall refuse to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, or to produce any document named in such Summons as aforesaid which the Judge shall be satisfied the witness has in his possession or power and shall consider he is bound to produce, the Judge shall have full power and authority to issue an order in writing to the Nazir, to seize and bring the witness before the Court, or, if he be already before the Court, to take him into custody, and, in his discretion, may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, for his default, realizable by attachment and sale of his property, and may commit him to close custody until he shall consent to give his evidence, and to sign his deposition, or to produce the document aforesaid; or, if the witness be a plaintiff or petitioner in the suit or proceeding, his complaint or petition may be dismissed with costs; and any such fine as aforesaid shall be levied and recovered by

attachment and sale of the property of any such witness as aforesaid, and if any such witness, to whom a summons has been delivered, shall abscond or conceal himself so that he cannot be seized and brought before the Court, his property shall be liable to attachment and sale, in the same manner as is provided by Sections XII. XIV. and XV. of this Act with respect to witnesses on whom the Nazir may be unable to serve a summons.

XI. If a witness, who attends pursuant to a summons, shall have incurred any expense in consequence of his being required to appear, the Judge shall award to him such sum for his charges as may appear reasonable, whether he be examined or not, and until payment of the sum so awarded, the person summoned may refuse to give evidence.

XII. When a witness after diligent search, to be certified by a return of the Nazir, cannot be found, it shall be deemed a sufficient service of the summons on such witness, if a proclamation requiring his attendance to give evidence be affixed, in the presence and with the attestation of two respectable householders of the village, outside of his house or place of usual abode, and if such witness does not attend within four weeks from the date of the proclamation being so affixed, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court, on oath, that the evidence of the witness is material to the cause, and that he cannot be found, and that there is good ground for believing that he has absconded to avoid giving evidence therein, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the Judge shall deem reasonable, (but subject to the same limitation as to the articles exempt from attachment as in case of attachment for arrears of rent,) shall be liable to attachment and sale. Provided always, that when the order of attachment and sale shall have been issued by any Court subordinate to the Courts of Sudder Dewauny Adawlut, an appeal shall lie within one month from the date of the order of the subordinate Court to the Court to which its orders are generally appealable, and the rules in force in regard to sales made in execution of decrees, as to the place or manner of sale, and as to claims of third parties to property attached and notified for sale, shall be held applicable to such sales, or to sales in satisfaction of fines under Section X. of this Act.

XIII. It shall not be necessary to postpone the decision of a case for the evidence of a witness confined or absconding beyond such period as may appear proper to the Judge, upon application made to him according to Section XIX. of this Act.

XIV. The cost of the attachment shall be borne in the first instance by the party applying for it, and the Court issuing the summons and attachment shall not proceed to sale of the property, if the person summoned as a witness shall appear and satisfy the Court that his absence was not owing to any wilful default. Upon the appearance of such witness, the Court shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as it shall deem fit, and if the witness appearing shall fail to satisfy the Court that his previous absence was not owing to any wilful default, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to release the property from attachment, upon payment of all costs, and of such fine as the Court may deem reasonable, with reference to the cir-

circumstances of the case, and the condition in life of the witness, and such fine may be recovered by sale of his property, a sufficient portion of which may be retained under attachment for that purpose.

XV. All orders as to costs or fines or the levy thereof under the last preceding Section, and all orders passed under Section X. of this Act, shall be subject to the like appeal as hereinbefore in Section XII. mentioned.

XVI. On the day appointed for trial, the judge shall require the parties or their pleaders to state and argue on their cases orally in open Court, with reference to the issues previously declared in the proceeding recorded under Section X. Regulation XXVI. of 1814.

XVII. The evidence of the attending witnesses shall be taken in open Court before the parties or their representatives, in the presence and under the personal direction of the judge, and shall be recorded in such manner and according to such forms as shall be from time to time prescribed in that behalf by the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

XVIII. In cases where the evidence is needed of females who, according to the customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear as witnesses in a Court of Justice, or in any other case in which the Judge shall be of opinion that the ends of justice require and justify it, he may issue a Commission to any Officer of his Court or other person to be named in such Commission for the examination of such females or persons, in the presence of both parties to the suit or their Vakeels, and with liberty to the parties or their Vakeels to cross-examine, anything in Section V. of Act VII. of 1841 to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge that any application has been preferred to him for the examination of any party to a suit appeal or proceeding from vexatious or malicious motives, it shall be lawful for such Judge to impose a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, on the party by whom or on whose behalf such application shall have been made, and the said fine shall be realized in like manner as other fines imposed under Section X., and the orders imposing such fines, or for the attachment and sale of the property of such person, shall be subject to the same appeal as hereinbefore in Section XII. provided.

XX. On or before the day appointed for trial, the Judge may, for any sufficient reason, such as the unavoidable absence of any material witness, or for other good cause, on the application of either party, postpone the hearing to another day, to be named, on such terms as to the payment of the costs of postponement to the other party, as to the Judge shall seem reasonable.

XXI. The recording of evidence on the trial of any suit, when begun under the rules above enacted, shall continue on the same day, or on consecutive days, until the whole of the evidence of the witnesses present has been heard, and after considering such testimony and the documentary evidence adduced, the Judge shall record his judgment under Act XII. of 1843.

XXII. The Judge, on the application of either party, shall cause public notice to be given in Court, either before or during the examination of any witness, requiring all other witnesses who have been summoned in the same cause, and who are present in Court, to leave the Court. Any witness in a cause who remains in Court after the giving of such notice, shall be punishable as for contempt, and shall be liable at the discretion of the Judge to any fine not exceeding rupees 200, or to imprisonment in the Civil Jail with or without labor for any term not exceeding three Calendar months.

XXIII. Any party to a suit appeal or proceeding who is examined as a witness therein, shall be examined under the same rules as are now in force for the examination of other witnesses, and shall be liable, in respect of any false evidence given by him on any issue material to such suit appeal or proceeding, to punishment for perjury, under the provisions of Regulation II. of 1807.

XXIV. The word "Judge," as used in this Act, shall be taken to mean the person presiding, or having the chief judicial authority in any Court, however designated, in the Presidency of Bengal or in places subordinate thereto.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 27th day of April next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

বঙ্গ ও এতদেশীয় অপর ভাষাতে নামাক্ষিত যে সকল চিঠির মালিকানের ঠিকানা নাই ওয়া প্রযুক্ত
পূর্ণীয়া পোস্ট অফিসে ১৮৫১ সালের জানুয়ারি লাগু আগ্রিল মাসেতে যে সকল চিঠি
রাখিত হইয়াছে তাহার কৰ্দ।

চিঠির সংখ্যা।	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	টেকিয়েৎ
১৫২৪	উমরাও চাপরাসি	দরজিলিঙ্গ	
১৫২৫	পুনি পাঠক	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৫২৬	রামরত্ন রায়	কোশনগঞ্জ	
১৫২৭	গোপাল সিংহ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৫২৮	বিরিঞ্চ চামার	এ	
১৫২৯	প্রতাপনারায়ণ	মজঃকরপুর	
১৬০০	দেবিপ্রসাদ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬০১	মহেন্দ্রনহোশেন	ভাগলপুর	
১৬০২	রামগোবিন্দ রায়	এ	
১৬০৩	চণ্ডীচরণ রায়	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬০৪	হরিনাথ	এ	
১৬০৫	ছত্রধারিলাল	এ	
১৬০৬	ঠাকুরপ্রসাদ	এ	
১৬০৭	রহমৎ	এ	
১৬০৮	মনসুফ	এ	
১৬০৯	নন্দ মল্লিক পাটওয়ারি	এ	
১৬১০	আহম্মদআলি	এ	
১৬১১	মেহেরগাঁদ	নাথপুর	
১৬১২	মুনশী নাএকরাম	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬১৩	ফগৎ শাহাএন	এ	
১৬১৪	রামপ্রতাপ সিংহ	এ	
১৬১৫	গিরিধারিলাল	এ	
১৬১৬	মজঃকআলি	এ	
১৬১৭	সেরআলি	এ	
১৬১৮	আবদুল হাকিম	এ	
১৬১৯	কমালআলি	এ	
১৬২০	গোলাম রহমৎ	কোশনগঞ্জ	
১৬২১	ফরদআলি খাঁ	এ	

চিঠির সংখ্যা	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	বৈজ্ঞানিক
১৬২২	রোক্তমআলি	কৌশলগঞ্জ	
১৬২৩	মহাদেবপুসাদ	ভাগলপুর	
১৬২৪	মহম্মদআলি	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬২৫	ভগ্ন মিশর	এ	
১৬২৬	হিরানাল	এ	
১৬২৭	ইমামবক্স	মহম্মদলিঙ্গ	
১৬২৮	পরমী দাস	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬২৯	চৌধুরী কাহার	কৌশলগঞ্জ	
১৬৩০	দেওয়ানউল্লা	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৩১	গোপী দাস	এ	
১৬৩২	বিবি হেনেরি	এ	
১৬৩৩	রাধানাথ চৌধুরী	এ	
১৬৩৪	গোপালচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য	নাথপুর	
১৬৩৫	গোলাম রসুল	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৩৬	প্রশান্তদাস দোবে	এ	
১৬৩৭	চামু কল্লিকার	এ	
১৬৩৮	শঙ্করদাস	আরা	
১৬৩৯	মদনমোহন কর	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৪০	মিরা ঈ	কৌশলগঞ্জ	
১৬৪১	রুহম্মদআলি ঈ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৪২	সকু শা	এ	
১৬৪৩	তলতানআলি	এ	
১৬৪৪	ভগ্নমোহন সিংহ	এ	
১৬৪৫	নীলমোহন ঘোষ	এ	
১৬৪৬	আনন্দমোহন দাস	এ	
১৬৪৭	মদনগোপাল দত্ত	নাথপুর	
১৬৪৮	নৈয়দ গোলামরসুল	মুনালগঞ্জ	
১৬৪৯	রোসন দালা	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৫০	জিবনরাম	এ	
১৬৫১	সদানন্দ দোবে	কাড়াগোলা	
১৬৫২	নন্দ মল্লিক	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৫৩	মুনশী নৈয়দুদা	এ	
১৬৫৪	মুখন্তগ সিংহ	এ	
১৬৫৫	সেখ জাভর	এ	
১৬৫৬	মৌলবী আলি আজমরহোশেন	এ	
১৬৫৭	আবদুল্লা	এ	
১৬৫৮	মৌলবী কল্লিকার	এ	
১৬৫৯	কালী শাহার	এ	
১৬৬০	শ্যামাপতি	এ	
১৬৬১	মন্সুররাম সিংহ	এ	
১৬৬২	মেশু সিংহ	ভেতুলিয়া	
১৬৬৩	মুস্তাফা সিংহ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৬৬৪	মোহনদাস	এ	
১৬৬৫	আমিরআলি	এ	

চিঠির সংখ্যা	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	তৈরিকরে
১৬৬৬	আবদুলকরিম	পূর্ণাশা	
১৬৬৭	হাজরাহালি	এ	
১৬৬৮	দরদনী দাস	এ	
১৬৬৯	রহমৎআলি ঠা	এ	
১৬৭০	বৈষ্ণব সিংহ	এ	
১৬৭১	কজুলাল	এ	
১৬৭২	গোপাল পাণ্ডে	এ	
১৬৭৩	রাম বহাগ	কীশনগঞ্জ	
১৬৭৪	মহম্মদহোসেন	এ	
১৬৭৫	গোলামপীরআলি ঠা	পূর্ণাশা	
১৬৭৬	কজুর	এ	
১৬৭৭	সীরামাল সিংহ	এ	
১৬৭৮	অমরদআলি	এ	
১৬৭৯	বৈষ্ণব সিংহ	এ	
১৬৮০	গোকুল পোদ্দার	এ	
১৬৮১	রামকুমার শেন	এ	
১৬৮২	সেরআলি	এ	
১৬৮৩	রামচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য	এ	
১৬৮৪	রোনআলি	এ	
১৬৮৫	রামচরণ সিংহ	এ	
১৬৮৬	গিরিধার	এ	
১৬৮৭	রামচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	এ	
১৬৮৮	গোলামমহম্মদ	এ	
১৬৮৯	মেঘনাথ ঠা	এ	
১৬৯০	বৈষ্ণব সিংহ	এ	
১৬৯১	করিমরত্ন	এ	
১৬৯২	গঙ্গাগতি সিংহ	ভাগলপুর	
১৬৯৩	মহানন্দ দাস	পূর্ণাশা	
১৬৯৪	বক্তার সিংহ	এ	
১৬৯৫	সেধ মুনাজ্জান	এ	
১৬৯৬	খাজেমআলি	এ	
১৬৯৭	মোহন সিংহ	কাড়াগোলা	
১৬৯৮	বদনচন্দ্র	পূর্ণাশা	
১৬৯৯	কেফাএউল্লা	এ	
১৭০০	মুকা মহম্মদ	এ	
১৭০১	কারি আফিম আহাম্মদ	এ	
১৭০২	কুরু সিংহ	মানভূম	
১৭০৩	মহেশ্বরনাথ	ভাগলপুর	
১৭০৪	কাশী সিংহ	পূর্ণাশা	
১৭০৫	ননা ঠা	এ	
১৭০৬	মুনশী গিরিধার	ভাগলপুর	
১৭০৭	অম্বিকান্তর গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	পূর্ণাশা	
১৭০৮	গঙ্গাগোবিন্দ শাহা	কীশনগঞ্জ	
১৭০৯	কোদুলাল চৌধুর	পূর্ণাশা	

চিঠির নং	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	টিকিট নং
১৭১০	গুরু দত্ত চৌধুরী	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭১১	চামনা দাস	রামপুর	
১৭১২	শমুনাথ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭১৩	জগন্নাথ সিংহ	এ	
১৭১৪	রুস্তমজ রায়	এ	
১৭১৫	হুমায়ুন	এ	
১৭১৬	কাজিমোহনচন্দ্র	এ	
১৭১৭	সেখ হারুনরহমান	এ	
১৭১৮	তখৌন রাজলান	এ	
১৭১৯	কৌশলদাস ভট্ট	এ	
১৭২০	ঠাকুর মিশর	কৌচবেহার	
১৭২১	মদনমোহন রায়	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭২২	আবদুল করিম	এ	
১৭২৩	সেখ দেওয়ানবর	এ	
১৭২৪	মিতারাম চৌধুরী	ভাগলপুর	
১৭২৫	সেখ বেহু	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭২৬	নন্দু শাহা	কাড়াগোলা	
১৭২৭	কাএমউল্লা	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭২৮	গোবিন্দ সিংহ	নাথপুর	
১৭২৯	বহুরাম সিংহ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৩০	মহেন্দ্রনাথ পরামানিক	এ	
১৭৩১	মহেন্দ্রনাথ হোসেন	ভাগলপুর	
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১৭৩৩	দুলালনন্দ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৩৪	লালা ঠাকুরদাস	এ	
১৭৩৫	বেলীরাও	এ	
১৭৩৬	রোসন আলি	এ	
১৭৩৭	রামলাল	এ	
১৭৩৮	গুডাকেশ্বর সিংহ	নাথপুর	
১৭৩৯	নিমচাঁদ	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৪০	হিরালাল	এ	
১৭৪১	মির আহম্মদ আলি	এ	
১৭৪২	মওকন ষাঁ	এ	
১৭৪৩	মৈয়দ মিরন	এ	
১৭৪৪	ভিলক ষাঁ	এ	
১৭৪৫	কানাইরামলাল	এ	
১৭৪৬	গিরিধারলাল	এ	
১৭৪৭	ভিকারি সিংহ	এ	
১৭৪৮	গজরাজ সিংহ	এ	
১৭৪৯	কানাইরামলাল	এ	
১৭৫০	ভগবান দাস	এ	
১৭৫১	ডোমন	এ	
১৭৫২	গোপাললাল	এ	
১৭৫৩	এবরাহিম হোসেন	বাড়	

চিঠীর সংখ্যা	চিঠীর মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	বৈধিভূত
১৭৫৪	রাজমুন্সত	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৫৫	পরকলনারায়ণ	এ	
১৭৫৬	এবরাহেমবের	এ	
১৭৫৭	শঙ্কররাম ডাক্তর	এ	
১৭৫৮	মৌলবী খোদাবক্স	কলিকাতা	
১৭৫৯	ভগবান শুক্ল	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৬০	সেখ মোহন	এ	
১৭৬১	সেখ করিমবক্স	এ	
১৭৬২	মোতিরাম	এ	
১৭৬৩	ভূপত ভকত	নাথপুর	
১৭৬৪	বাবু যিশ্বর	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৬৫	দেবিপ্রসাদ চৌবে	এ	
১৭৬৬	সেখ মহম্মদ	দুলালগঞ্জ	
১৭৬৭	রঘু দাস	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৬৮	সেখ দিম্ভার	এ	
১৭৬৯	দেবিপ্রসাদ চৌবে	এ	
১৭৭০	ককীরচাঁদ	কাছাগোলা	
১৭৭১	মুনশী জিতলাল	পূর্ণীয়া	
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১৭৭৩	পণ্ডিত বাগর	এ	
১৭৭৪	হরনারায়ণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বিরভূম	
১৭৭৫	ঠাকুরপ্রসাদ মুনশী	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৭৬	হরিদয়াল আচার্য	এ	
১৭৭৭	কেশরি সিংহ	এ	
১৭৭৮	বরাং ভকত	এ	
১৭৭৯	জিবন সর্দার	এ	
১৭৮০	সেখ ধনুরাম	এ	
১৭৮১	রত্ন নন্দি	এ	
১৭৮২	মহম্মদহোসেন	এ	
১৭৮৩	রামকীশন সিংহ	এ	
১৭৮৪	আহম্মদ সাহেব	ছাপরা	
১৭৮৫	সৈয়দ ইয়াদআলি	পূর্ণীয়া	
১৭৮৬	রোসনআলি	এ	
১৭৮৭	গিরিধারিলাল	এ	

[কলিকাতা গেজেট ১৮৫২ সাল ৩ মার্চ।]

CALCUTTA,
General Post Office,
22nd September, 1851.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 27th February 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIII. OF 1852.

An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations of the Calcutta Police.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend divers Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations which from time to time have been passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, for the good order and civil government of the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, It is enacted as follows:

I. Section VIII. of Act XXI. of 1839, and the Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations for the good

order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, on the several days hereinafter mentioned, are repealed, but not so as to revive any other Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations thereby repealed.

List of Repealed Ordinances.

Date of passing in Council.	Date of Registry in the Supreme Court.
26th July 1814.	11th November 1814.
1st March 1816.	26th March 1816.
23rd March 1816.	13th April 1816.
14th June 1816.	8th July 1816.
19th October 1816.	12th November 1816.
28th March 1817.	21st April 1817.
13th January 1818.	7th February 1818.
9th July 1819.	22nd October 1819.
24th March 1820.	17th April 1820.
21st August 1821.	13th November 1821.
8th March 1827.	27th April 1827.

II. If any person within the said Town, having sufficient means or employment, shall not duly maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate children, and shall be thereof convicted before a Justice of the Peace, upon his own confession or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said Justice may make an order upon such person for the maintenance of such wife and children, or any of them, at such monthly rate as to the Justice seems reasonable, and upon non-compliance with the said order for any one month, or longer period, any Justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may commit the person to be convicted to the Common Gaol of Calcutta without labour, or to the House of Correction to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

III. Every person who shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying in any manner anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and who shall not give an account to the satisfaction of such Justice how he came by the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before such Justice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months.

IV. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying, anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, and shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant to convey the same for some other person, such Justice shall cause every such person, and also if necessary every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed, to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same, and if it shall appear

Persons convicted of having or conveying stolen goods liable to penalty.

Persons in whose possession stolen goods are found to be examined, &c.

to such Justice that any person shall have had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months: Every such person shall be deemed to have had possession of such thing at the time and place when and where the same shall have been found or seized, and the possession of a carrier, agent, or servant shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent, or servant to keep or convey the same.

V. — If information shall be given on oath to a Justice of the Peace that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged

On suspicion of goods being stolen or unlawfully obtained, Justice may grant search-warrant.

in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, such Justice, by special warrant under his hand, directed to any police officer or constable, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant, and the said Justice, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such police officer or constable, with such assistance as may be found necessary, (such constable having previously made known his authority,) to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and if upon search thereupon made any such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Justice, or to guard the same on the spot, until the offenders are taken before a Justice, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety, and moreover to take into custody, and carry before the said Justice every person found in such house or place, who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

VI. If information shall be given to any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector belonging to the Calcutta Police, that there is reasonable cause

Power to search houses for stolen property without a warrant in certain cases.

for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; provided always that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered and taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the officer in the search.

VII. All persons charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in Acts XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Town, provided the value of the

Extension of Act XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, to cases in which property stolen does not exceed 50 rupees in value.

property which the prisoner is charged with having stolen does not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed fifty rupees, anything in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding: and all the powers by Act XXI. of 1839 (except Section VIII. aforesaid) and Act III. of 1842, given or reserved to any such Justice for the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property not exceeding twenty rupees in value, and all the provisions of the said Acts (except as aforesaid) shall extend and be applicable to the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property, not exceeding, according to the belief of the Justice, fifty rupees in value.

VIII. Every person charged with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace, provided that the value of the property stolen

or received does not, according to the belief of the Justice, exceed fifty rupees, and every such person, on conviction of any such offence, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six Calendar months; and all the powers and provisions of Act III. of 1842 and Act XXI. of 1839, except Section VIII. aforesaid, shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to the trial, conviction, and sentence of any person charged under this Section with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money knowing the same to be stolen; provided always, that if it shall appear to the said Justice that such person has been previously convicted of, or is in the habit of receiving, stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, the said Justice shall commit such person for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

IX. Every person who is accessory, before or after the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before

Summary conviction of persons accessory to the commission of certain felonies.

such Justice on his own confession or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six Calendar months, or in his or their discretion, instead of trying him, to commit him for trial to the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other court having authority to try him.

X. Whenever any boy, under the age of sixteen years, is convicted before a Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said Act XXI. of 1839, or, under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment not exceeding fifteen stripes of a light ratan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

XI. Any person who shall commit any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, within the said Town, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

Cases of assault, forcible entry, or other injury not being felony.

and the said Justice may award the whole or any part of such fine to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four Calendar months.

XII. Any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector

Persons charged with recent assault may be apprehended by Police without warrant, though assault not committed in view of Police.

of Police may take into custody, or authorize a Constable to take into custody, without warrant, any person who within the said Town shall be charged by any other person with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not within view of such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the appearance of the offender.

XIII. If complaint shall be made before any Justice

Unlawfully taking or enticing away women or female children under the age of sixteen.

that any person within the said Town has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken away, against her will, any woman, or has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken or enticed away any female child under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession or protection and against the will of the husband, father, mother, guardian or other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery with such woman or child, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering or disposing of her in marriage, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order, and, if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorized by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

XIV. Any person who shall have or keep any

Keeping open houses of public entertainment without licence.

house, shop, room, or place of public resort and entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

XV. Two or more of the said Justices shall

Two Justices to grant licences.

from time to time hold licensing Sessions, for the purpose of granting licences to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, and the said licences

may be granted by the said Justices for any term not exceeding one year, subject to the restriction contained in Section XII. Act. XI. of 1849, and upon such conditions to be inserted in every such licence as the Justices from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same.

XVI. The keeper of every such house or place

Penalty for parties not conforming to the tenor of their licence.

of public resort and entertainment, who shall wilfully offend against any condition of his licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and in the discretion of the convicting Justice, to forfeit his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVII. Every person who shall have or keep any

Disorderly conduct and illegal harbouring of deserters in houses of public entertainment.

house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) and who shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house, shop, room, or place, or who shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games or any gaming whatsoever therein, or who shall knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or who shall wilfully harbour or conceal any Seaman or Apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such Seaman or Apprentice so harboured or concealed to be a deserter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall be liable to forfeiture of his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVIII. Every person who shall keep open his

Hours for sale of Spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.

house, shop, room, or place, for the purpose of selling or retailing spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, under a licence from the Collector of Calcutta, after the hour of nine at night and before the hour of six in the morning, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall also be liable, in the discretion of the said Justice, to the forfeiture of his licence.

XIX. If any person, not being amenable to

Introduction of Spirituous Liquors without licence into Fort William.

the Articles of War, shall take or attempt to take into Fort William any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs of any description, without a licence from the Commanding Officer of the said Fort, or from some other person thereunto authorized, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint to him thereof made, may issue his summons or warrant for bringing the party complained of, and also the liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, before him, and in case of conviction may adjudge the said liquors, wine, or drugs and the vessels containing the same, to be forfeited, and every such person so convicted shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or with-

out hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XX. Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, Taking Spirits, &c. into the Gaol. into the Great Gaol or House of Correction of Calcutta, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the licence or consent of the Jailor or Keeper of such Gaol or House of Correction respectively, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months.

XXI. Every person who shall have been committed to the Great Gaol or House of Correction, or who Breaking Gaol. shall be in custody at any Police Office or Station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such Gaol, House of Correction, Police Office or Station, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XXII. Every person who shall be found drunk Riotous or indecent behaviour. and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public thoroughfare, or who shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street, public thoroughfare, Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

XXIII. Any Constable or Peace Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police Rogues and vagabonds. may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever with intent to break or enter into any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person), any picklock key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face blackened or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein; and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard

labour, for any term not exceeding four Calendar months.

XXIV. Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms or relief, or who shall, anywhere within the Town, seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, or who shall cause, aid, or abet any such person as aforesaid in the commission of any of the said offences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XXV. Every person who shall drive or ride furiously, or at a greater rate than ten miles an hour, any vehicle or animal in the said streets or public thoroughfares, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXVI. Every person who shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXVII. If any person shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace that For suppression of common gaming-houses. any house, building, room, or other place within the Town is commonly reported and believed to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or place, such Justice, by an order in writing, may authorize a Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter any such house, building, room, or place, with such constables as he shall deem requisite to accompany him, and if necessary to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody and search all persons found therein, and to seize all tables and instruments of gaming found in such house, building, room, or place, or on the persons of any of those found therein, and also to seize all moneys and securities for money found in any such house, building, room, or place, and the owner or keeper of the said gaming-house, or place, or other person having the care and management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months, and upon conviction of any such offender all such tables and instruments of unlawful games shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by order of the Justice before whom the conviction is had, and all the moneys and securities for moneys so found shall be forfeited to Government, and every person found on such premises, and who shall not be the owner or keeper or other person having the care or management

thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXVIII. It shall not be necessary, in support of any information for gaming in, or for suffering any games or gaming in, or for keeping or managing or being concerned in the management or conduct of, any common gaming-house or place, under this Act, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

XXIX. Where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any unlawful game, are found in any house, building, room, or place, suspected to be used as a common gaming-house or place, and entered by an order issued under this Act, or about the person of any who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, building, room, or place, is used as a common gaming-house or place, and that the persons found in the house, building, room, or place, where such tables or instruments of gaming shall have been found, were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, or Constable entering the same as aforesaid.

XXX. Every person who shall game for money, or any other thing or reward whatsoever, or who shall join in, bet at, or abet, or be present for the purpose of joining, betting at, or abetting any such gaming, in any street or public thoroughfare in the said Town, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXXI. All persons who deal in any articles by retail by weight or measure, and who have in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession, any false or deficient weight, measure, beam or scale, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one Calendar month; and every such false and defective weight, measure, beam or scale shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed; and it shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate or Superintendent of Police from time to time to issue public notices at the Police Office and Thannas, and such Places as to him appear suitable, of the exact weight and measure of just weights and measures, and to keep at the Police Office and Thannas standard weights and measures for the information of the public.

XXXII. Any Justice of the Peace, or the Superintendent of Police, may issue his warrant, directing any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter into any shop or other place where articles are bought and sold by retail, and to search for and to examine the weights and measures therein, and seize all such as he may suspect to be forfeited as false and deficient in weight.

XXXIII. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign, shall, wilfully and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the said seaman and convey him on board of his vessel; and whenever any seaman shall have been imprisoned, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the release of such seaman from imprisonment, to cause him to be conveyed on board of the Vessel to which he may belong.

XXXIV. No person, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police, shall be entitled to carry any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to be disarmed by any Constable or other person acting under such instructions as shall be from time to time given by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and the weapons so seized shall be taken before the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, and forfeited to the Government, if the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, in his discretion, shall think fit to declare them forfeited.

XXXV. The Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police from time to time, and as occasion may require, may make regulations for keeping clear the public ghauts and landing stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle and persons, and as to the times during which they may take the said routes, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the Town on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the Constables and other peace officers for keeping order and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort, and in any case when the ghauts, landing-stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the Police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees.

XXXVI. Any Police Officer or Constable who shall ask for or take any bribe or unauthorized reward in consideration of his doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

XXXVII. The Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation

As to manufacture or possession of Gunpowder or Gun-cotton.

tion passed by the Governor General in Council on the 8th April 1802, and Section II. Act XVIII. of 1841, are hereby repealed. Any person who shall, within the limits of the said Town, manufacture gun-powder or gun-cotton, or who shall, without a licence for that purpose being first had and obtained from the Chief Magistrate, have in his possession in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gun-powder or gun-cotton for sale or otherwise than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of all such gun-powder or gun-cotton so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief

Chief Magistrate to grant licences for sale and deposit of gun-powder, &c.

Magistrate to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a licence for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said Town, any quantity of imported or Indian manufactured gun-powder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the licence, and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of his licence and of all gun-powder or gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred.

XXXIX. Every such licence as is mentioned

Licences to be in force for one year and to contain certain provisions.

in the preceding Section shall be in force for a period of one year only and no longer, but shall be renewable by the said Chief Magistrate at his discretion on the same or any other terms and conditions, and such licence shall also provide for the transit and carrying of gun-powder from one place to another within the limits of the said Town, in such manner and in such quantity as shall be deemed advisable for the safety of the inhabitants and of property within the said Town, and every person offending against such provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

XL. Any Justice of the Peace, on credible

As to Search for Gun-powder, &c.

information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation, that gun-powder or gun-cotton or mixed materials for making the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person, may issue his warrant authorizing any Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect any gun-powder or gun-cotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any gun-powder or gun-cotton or materials for manufacturing the same may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to such licence or to the provisions of this Act, and all gun-powder gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, found on such search shall together with the vessels or receptacles in which they may be stored, be immediately seized and brought before a Justice of the Peace, with whom the same shall be kept till

it shall be adjudged whether the same shall be forfeited.

XLI. The four last preceding Sections shall not

Act not applicable to Government Powder, &c.

extend to any Government Magazine or store, or building for the making or deposit of gun-powder or gun-cotton under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any gun-powder or gun-cotton for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels of War, or the Vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other Vessel within the River Hooghly laden with gunpowder for importation or exportation.

XLII. Commanders of merchant vessels on-

As to Vessels arriving in River with Powder on board.

tering the River Hooghly shall, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moynapore, deposit in the Magazine at that place all gun-powder intended for the Ship's use from on board their respective vessels, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, which quantity they shall be permitted to retain in their vessels for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress, and the gun-powder so deposited shall be again delivered on board on the return of the respective vessels from Calcutta in prosecution of the outward voyage; and Commanders of merchant vessels in the River Hooghly having on board their vessels gun-powder or gun-cotton for importation (not being gunpowder belonging to the Government) exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, shall also deposit the same, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moynapore, in the Magazine of that place, under charge of an Officer belonging to the Customs at that place, or such other person as the Governor of Bengal may appoint, and the proprietors or consignees of such gun-powder or gun-cotton, or their agents, whenever they shall desire to remove the same from the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for authority to do so, which application, when it be intended that such gun-powder or gun-cotton shall be lodged in any place, or be laden in any boat or other conveyance within the limits of the said town, shall be accompanied by a written order of permission, signed by a Justice of the Peace to that effect, and when it be intended that such gun-powder or gun-cotton shall be exported by sea, the Commanders of vessels, or the proprietors, or their agents, by whom it shall have been deposited in the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for permission so to export it; and the Collector of Sea Customs shall comply with such applications aforesaid, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under provisions of Act XVIII. of 1841, a licence from a public Officer other than the Collector of Sea Customs, in which case the Collector of Sea Customs shall not comply with the application unless it be accompanied by the licence of such public Officer; and on or before the removal of all gun-powder or gun-cotton from the Magazine, the Collector of Sea Customs shall and he is hereby authorized to levy a fee, the rate of which shall not exceed two annas per pound, for all gun-powder or gun-cotton that has been lodged therein, which fee shall be taken to cover all charges for the safe custody of the gun-powder or gun-cotton during the period it has remained or shall remain in the Magazine; provided also, that the Governor of Bengal shall be at liberty to autho-

rise such arrangement to be made by letting or otherwise contracting for the custody of the Magazine, and for the collection and appropriation of the fees which may be charged for gun-powder or gun-cotton stored therein, as he may think proper, subject however to all the restrictions and rules imposed by this Section in respect to the removal from the Magazine of gun-powder therein stored.

XLIII. For every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions of the last preceding

Penalties.

Section by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, the Commander aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty of two hundred rupees: and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of gun-powder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to seize and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of Bengal shall think right to direct.

XLIV. The jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting within and for the said Town shall extend to all offences committed by any person in sea-going vessels in any part of the River Hooghly, and the said Justices shall have the same power and jurisdiction in respect of criminal offences committed in sea-going vessels in any part of the said river, that they now have and exercise within the said Town.

XLV. Every Officer belonging to the Calcutta

Persons apprehended without warrant to be taken first to the Station-house, and if not admitted to bail, to the Police Office.

Police is hereby authorized to arrest with a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, and every person taken into custody without warrant by any Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police shall be forthwith taken to the Station-house to which the Constable belongs, in order that such person may be detained, until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector at the Station shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner hereinafter mentioned, which he is hereby authorized to do.

XLVI. Whenever any person is brought to

Power to take recognizances, at Station-houses or Police Lock-up on certain charges.

the Station-house as aforesaid, charged with misdemeanor, assault, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, or whenever any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector of Police, or Town Serjeant in charge of a Police Lock-up, shall deem it probable that any person so brought is falsely or maliciously charged with having committed a felony, and any such person as aforesaid shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any Constable of the Calcutta Police, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent or any Deputy Superintendent of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

XLVII. Every recognizance so taken shall

Condition of recognizance.

be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand rupees) shall be specified in the said recognizance, or the condition thereof; and the officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the time and place, and when, and where the party is bound to appear, and the said recognizance may be in either of the forms as the case may be, in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XLVIII. In every case in which any person

Amends may be awarded for false or malicious charges.

shall be given in charge to a Constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Justice, at his discretion, to award such amends not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

XLIX. Every Justice of the Peace shall be

Offences how to be tried.

empowered summarily to hear and determine every complaint of an offence committed against this Act, and to convict any person charged with any such offence on the oath of one or more witnesses, or by his own confession, and to award the penalty or punishment herein provided for such offence.

L. Upon any information or complaint to be laid

Justices may proceed by summons, and if party does not appear may issue warrant.

or made before any Justice of the Peace (which complaint need not be made upon oath) of any matter which such Justice is authorized to hear and determine, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, he may summon the party charged, and if such party shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Justice, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the party, to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, and in all criminal cases shall issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him, or some other Justice, in order that the said information and complaint may be heard and determined.

LI. Every such summons may be served by

How summons may be served.

delivering it or a copy thereof to the party or to his wife, servant, or some inmate of his dwelling, or by delivering it at or affixing it to the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

LII. A Justice of the Peace may, with-

Justices may issue warrant without summons.

out issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any

offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

LIII. Any Justice may summon any witness to appear and give evidence upon the matter of any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, with which any person shall be charged before him, at a time and place appointed for hearing the information or complaint, and, by warrant under his hand and seal, may require any person to be brought before him who shall neglect or refuse to give evidence at the time and place appointed on such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons upon the person against whom such warrant shall be granted, and such Justice may commit any person coming or brought before him who shall refuse to give evidence, to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined, and in case of such submission the order of such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

LIV. When any Justice of the Peace is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in the Great Gaol or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue an order in the form contained in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, addressed to the keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office, for examination, and the keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall take care for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

LV. All penalties and forfeitures and other sums of money imposed, awarded, or ordered to be paid by any Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, and all sums of money which any person is bound to pay under any recognizance taken before a Justice of the Peace or an officer of Police empowered to take recognizances by this Act and afterwards forfeited, in case of non-payment thereof, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand of any Justice of the Peace, and in case any such penalty or forfeiture or sum of money shall not be forthwith paid, any Justice may order the party to be detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Justice for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and the Justice may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no such sufficient distress could be had whereon to levy the said penalty, or forfeiture, or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear

to the satisfaction of the Justice, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty, forfeiture, or sum of money could be levied if warrant of distress should be issued, the Justice, by warrant under his hand, may commit such party to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

LVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of Convictions to be any Justice of the Peace quashed on merits only: shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

LVII. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction; that is to say.—

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "Town" shall include the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Justice" or "Justices of the Peace" shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being acting within and for the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Oath" shall mean any oath or solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath.

SCHEDULE A.

Form 1.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
Calcutta. { in the year A. B., of and
C. D., of and E. F., of
personally came before me G. H., Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen; that is to say the said A. B., the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, and the said C. D. and E. F. each the sum of Rupees One Hundred, separately and of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if the said A. B. shall make default in the condition hereinafter written.

Acknowledged before me

G. H.

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P. Justice of the Peace at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void or else to stand in full force and virtue.

FORM 2.

Town of } Do it remembered that on the day of
Calcutta. { in the year A. B. of
personally came before me G. H. Superin-
tendent of Police, and acknowledged himself
to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the
sum of Rupees Two Hundred, of good and
lawful money of British India, to be made and
levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands and
Tenements to the use of our said Lady the
Queen, Her heirs and successors, if he, the
said A. B. shall fail in the condition hereun-
der written.

Acknowledged before me

G. H.

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recogni-
zance is such that if the said A. B. shall ap-
pear before J. P. Justice of the Peace at
10 o'clock in the morning of the day
of in the year at the
Police Office in Calcutta, then the said re-
cognizance to be void, or else to stand in full
force and virtue.

Note.—The words and figures in Italics in
this Schedule to be filled up as the case
may be.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ORDER.

To A. B., Keeper of the Great Gaol of
Calcutta or Governor of the House of
Correction as the case may be.

Bring before me in safe custody on the
day of in the year
C. D., a prisoner now in the (Great Gaol
or House of Correction as the case may be)
in order that the said C. D., may be examin-
ed by me as a (witness or defendant) with
respect to (here state the charge, case or
proceeding in respect of which the evi-
dence of the prisoner is required.)

E. F.

Justice of the Peace.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor Ge-
neral of India in Council, on the 27th of February
1852, is hereby promulgated for general informa-
tion:

Act No. XIV. of 1852.

An Act for extending the provisions of Acts
XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, to the
Straits Settlement.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether
Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, are
in force in the Settlement of Prince of Wales'
Island, Singapore and Malacca; It is hereby en-
acted as follows:

I. The provisions of Acts XXIV. of 1841,
and XVII. of 1843, shall be applicable and in
force in the said Settlement.

II. All provisions contained in Act XXIV. of
1841, and Act XVII. of 1843, relating to Her
Majesty's Supreme Courts, shall be applicable to
the Court of Judicature of the said Settle-
ment, and shall be respectively construed as if,
instead of the words Her Majesty's Supreme
Courts, or Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of the
respective Presidencies, or the Supreme Court
of each of the Presidencies, the words, "the Court
of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singa-
pore and Malacca," had been therein mentioned.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 20th February 1852.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was
read in Council for the first time, on the 20th
February 1852.

Act No. — of 1852.

An Act for the Registration of Assurances in the
Territories under the Government of the East
India Company.

Whereas the laws now in force in the Terri-
tories under the Government of the East India
Company, relating to the Registration of Assur-
ances, require amendment, It is hereby enacted
as follows:

I. Regulations XXXVI. of 1793, XXVIII. of
1795, XVII. of 1803, Section
Regulations re- XVII. Regulation VIII. of 1805,
pealed by this Act. so far as it relates to Regulation
XVII. of 1803, Section XXXII., Regulation XII.
of 1805 and Regulations XX. of 1812 and IV. of
1824 of the Bengal Code; Regulations XVII. of
1802 and XI. of 1831 of the Madras Code, and
Regulation IX. of 1827 of the Bombay Code; and
Acts XXX. of 1838, I. of 1843, XIX. of 1843, IV.
of 1845 and XVIII. of 1847 are hereby repealed
with respect to each of the Presidencies afore-
said from and after the commencement of Regis-
tration under this Act in such Presidencies res-
pectively, but not so as to revive any other Re-
gulation or Act thereby repealed.

II. One public office shall be established in
each of the Towns of Calcutta,
Public Register Offices to be estab- Madras, Bombay, Agra and Sin-
lished. gapore, for the purposes of this
Act, to be called "The Chief Register Office";
and one public office shall be established in each
of the Districts to be formed and assigned as
hereinafter mentioned, for the purposes of this
Act, to be called "The District Register Office."

III. The Government of each Presidency or
place within the said Territories
shall provide and appoint, from
Proper buildings to be provided by Government. time to time, proper buildings
for such offices, in convenient places in such
Towns and Districts.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Government of
each Presidency or place, from
time to time, to appoint for the
said Chief Register Office, a Re-
gistrar, to be called the Chief
Registrar, and an Assistant to such Chief Regis-

trar, to be called "The Assistant Registrar," and it shall also be lawful for the said Government respectively, from time to time, to appoint, for each of the said District Offices, a Registrar, to be called "The District Registrar."

V. It shall be lawful for each of the said Chief Registrars and District Registrars to appoint for their respective offices such Clerks and subordinate Officers as may be allowed by the Government of each Presidency or place, and may be necessary for the execution of the duties to be performed in such offices, and at pleasure to remove them or any of them.

VI. Every Chief Registrar to be appointed as aforesaid shall be a Barrister at Law, or an Advocate of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, or a Solicitor of one of Her Majesty's Courts in India, or shall have acted as an Assistant or District Registrar for a period of seven years at least.

VII. In case of the illness, death, or temporary absence of a District Registrar, or during any temporary vacancy in the Office of such District Registrar, it shall be lawful for the Civil Judge of the said District to appoint such person as he shall think fit to act as District Registrar during such illness, absence, or temporary vacancy as aforesaid.

VIII. Every Chief Registrar, Assistant Registrar and District Registrar, and such of the Clerks and subordinate Officers, to be appointed as aforesaid as the Government of each Presidency or place shall see fit, shall give Security for the due performance of the duties of his or their respective Office or Offices, in such manner and to such amount as the said Governments shall respectively deem fit.

IX. Each of the said Registrars and District Registrars shall have and keep a Seal, and such Seal shall be supplied to each of the said Offices by the Government of the Presidency or place in which such Offices are respectively situate, and judicial notice shall be taken in all Courts of the impressions thereof, without any evidence of such Seal having been impressed, or any other evidence in relation thereto.

X. After the first appointment of the Chief Registrars aforesaid, the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place in the said Territories shall, with all convenient speed, (with the consent of the Government thereof) divide such Presidency or place into Districts for the purposes of this Act, and the said Districts shall be of such extent as may, in his opinion, be convenient for facilitating searches in the separate Registers and Indexes to be kept as hereinafter mentioned for such Districts respectively.

XI. The Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place shall, at the expense of the Government of such Presidency or place, provide the Chief Registrar Office and each District Registrar Office therein with proper books for the Registers, Indexes and Receipts hereinafter mentioned.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place, with the consent of the Government thereof, by notice published in the Government Gazette, to appoint a time not earlier than three calendar months from the time of the publication of such notice, when Registration under this Act shall commence; and the time so appointed shall be the time of the commencement of Registration under this Act.

XIII. All Assurances executed after the commencement of Registration under this Act, by which any lands in the said Territories may be affected at Law or in Equity (except such Assurances as in Section XIV. mentioned) may be registered under this Act by the deposit of the original document, or, where there are duplicate original documents, of one of the duplicate original documents, in the Register Office of the District in which such lands are situate, and by the entry or entries hereinafter required being made in the proper Index or Indexes to be kept under this Act in such Office, and the several documents to be deposited in such Office shall, from time to time, be made up into books or parcels, and numbered and arranged, with references to the said Indexes, in such manner as the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place may direct, and the said books or parcels shall be called "The Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands."

XIV. After the commencement of Registration under this Act, all leases or agreements for leases of any lands of any tenure, for any time not exceeding seven years, to commence from the date of such lease or agreement, or from any time not exceeding twelve calendar months from the date of such lease or agreement, in which a Rent shall be reserved or agreed to be reserved, or any Assurance, by which any such lease or agreement shall be assigned or otherwise affected, may be registered under this Act by the deposit of the original document, or when there are duplicate original documents, of one of the original documents, in the Register Office of the District in which such lands are situate, and by the entry or entries hereinafter required being made in the proper Index or Indexes to be kept under this Act in such Offices, and the several documents to be deposited in such Office under this Section shall, from time to time, be made up in parcels or books and numbered and arranged, with references to the said Indexes, in such manner as the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place may direct, and the said books or parcels shall be called "The Register of Leases."

XV. All Assurances executed after the commencement of Registration under this Act, by which any money or moveable property may be affected at Law or in Equity, shall be registered under this Act by the deposit of the original document, or, where there are duplicate original documents, of one of the duplicate original documents,

ments in the Register Office of the District in which such Assurance is made, and by the entry or entries hereinafter required being made in the proper Index or Indexes to be kept under this Act in such Office; and the several documents to be deposited in such Office shall, from time to time, be made up into books or parcels, and numbered and arranged, with references to the said Indexes, in such manner as the Chief Registrar of such Presidency or place may direct, and the said books or parcels shall be called "The General Register." Any such Assurance may also be registered in manner aforesaid in the Register Office of any other District where any other Assurance, affecting the same money or moveable property is registered.

XVI. All Assurances executed after the commencement of Registration under this Act, by which any lands in the said Territories and also money or moveable property may be affected at Law or in Equity, shall be registered as hereinbefore mentioned in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands," unless such lands are so affected by way of lease or agreement for lease only, in which case such Assurances shall be registered as hereinbefore mentioned in "the General Register," and all such Assurances registered in "the General Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" shall be indexed as hereinafter provided by Section L. of this Act.

XVII. Every Assurance registered as herein-mentioned shall be marked by the District Registrar of the Office in which the same is registered, with the day and time of the day when the same was deposited as aforesaid.

XVIII. Where there are duplicate original Assurances and one duplicate thereof is duly stamped, the other duplicate shall be exempted from stamp duty if registered under this Act; but the Registrar, before he registers any unstamped Assurance, shall satisfy himself that the duplicate thereof is duly stamped, and all memorials and copies to be registered pursuant to this Act, and all copies and extracts of or from any of the documents to be deposited in the Register Office, and all extracts from any of the Indexes to be kept at the Register Office, and all certificates of the result of searches in the said Indexes, and all requisitions for such copies, extracts and searches respectively, shall be exempt from stamp duty.

XIX. Every person who deposits an Assurance for Registration as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from the Registrar of the Office in which the same is deposited, a receipt acknowledging such deposit and the day and time of the day when it was made, the date of the Assurance, the names of the parties thereto, and the entries in the proper Index or Indexes in which the same has been indexed. The Government of each Presidency or place shall furnish each District Registrar therein with receipt books for this purpose, and the receipts therein shall be according to the forms in Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, as the case may be, and every such receipt and the

counterfoil thereof shall be numbered in order from the beginning to the end of the book, each receipt and the counterfoil thereof bearing the same number, and the Registrar shall sign both the receipt and the counterfoil thereof, and shall cut off and deliver to the depositor the counterfoil receipt on the right hand of the said receipt book, retaining the other receipt in the book for reference in the Office.

XX. All Assurances executed after the commencement of Registration under this Act, and mentioned and described in Sections XIII. and XIV. shall be registered in the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands, or in "the Register of Leases," as the case may be, of the District in which the lands are situate, and in the Registers of no other Districts, and every Assurance not affecting lands but only money or moveable property shall be registered in "the General Register" of the District in which such Assurance is made, and also, if the parties think fit, in "the General Register" of any other District where any other Assurance affecting the same money or moveable property is registered.

XXI. Every decree or order of any Court made after the commencement of Registration under this Act, whereby any estate or interest in lands in the said Territories is created, declared, transferred, or otherwise affected, and also every decree or order of any Court, made after such commencement, by which any suit, decree, or order as aforesaid is varied or reversed, shall for the purposes of this Act be considered an Assurance affecting such lands, and may be registered as aforesaid in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" or in "the Register of Leases," as the case may be, of the District in which such lands are situate, and in every such case the document to be deposited shall be a memorial of the decree or order, which memorial shall express the date of the decree or order, and the title of the cause wherein the same purports to be made, and shall also set forth the decree, or order, or so much thereof as relates to the estate or interest created, declared, transferred, or affected by the decree or order to be registered, or by the decree or order which is varied or reversed by the decree or order to be registered (as the case may be), and every such memorial as aforesaid shall, previously to the same being deposited in the Register Office, be examined with the decree or order by the Registrar or by some Clerk authorized to give out an office copy of such decree or order, and shall be certified by the signature of such Registrar or Clerk, and every such Registrar or Clerk is hereby required to examine any such memorial and to certify the same by his signature, at the request of any person upon being paid the sum of one rupee and eight annas.

XXII. Every decree or order of any Court, made after the commencement of Registration under this Act, whereby any right or interest in money or moveable property only is created, declared, transferred, or otherwise affected, and also every decree or order of any Court, made after such commencement, by which any such decree or order as aforesaid is varied or reversed, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered an Assurance, and may be registered as aforesaid in "the General Register

ter" of the District in which such Court is situate, and, if the party registering such decree shall think fit, in "the General Register" of any other District where any other Assurance affecting the same money or moveable property is registered, and in every such case the document deposited shall be a memorial of the decree or order, which shall be in such form, and shall contain the same particulars as are required by the last Section with respect to memorials of decrees affecting lands, and every such memorial as aforesaid shall be examined by such persons, and in such manner, and upon payment of such charge, as is provided by the last Section.

XXIII. Any person claiming any interest under any equitable mortgage affecting any lands in the said Territories, made by deposit of Title Deeds, after the commencement of Registration under this Act, may register in the Register Office of the District in which such lands are situate, a memorandum containing a description of the lands and the names of persons by and with whom respectively the Title Deeds are deposited, and expressing the principal sum of money secured by such equitable mortgage, or, in case the total amount of the principal money secured or to be ultimately recoverable upon such equitable mortgage be limited not to exceed a given sum, the total amount of such money, or, in case the money secured by such equitable mortgage be without any limit, that the money secured by such equitable mortgage is unlimited, and, in every such case, the memorandum to be so registered shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered an Assurance affecting such lands, and shall be registered in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands."

XXIV. Where by reason of the non-payment of purchase-money a vendor has, after the commencement of Registration under this Act, acquired a lien for such purchase-money on any lands in the said Territories, any person claiming an interest in such lien may register a memorandum containing such particulars of the conveyance by the vendor as are sufficient to identify the same, and also containing a description of the lands, and expressing the amount of the money for which a lien is claimed, and in every such case the memorandum to be so registered shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered an Assurance affecting such lands, and shall be registered in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" of the District in which such lands are situate.

XXV. In the several cases provided for by the four immediately preceding Sections, the Assurance to be registered shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered to have been made by the person whose right, &c., in the lands, &c., shall be bound by the decree, &c. order, the equitable mortgage, or the lien (as the case may be) and subject to the Regulations to be made under this Act, the same entry or entries shall be made on registering such Assurances as would have been required if the lands or property affected by the decree or order, the equitable mortgage, or the lien (as the case may be) had been so affected by the grant, conveyance, or assignment of such person.

XXVI. Any Will by which lands in the said Territories may be affected at Law or in Equity, where the testator dies after the commencement of Registration under this Act, may be registered by the deposit of the original Will, or (where there are duplicate original Wills) of one of the duplicate original Wills in the Register Office of the District in which such lands are situate, and any Will by which only money or moveable property is affected, where the testator dies as aforesaid, may be registered by the deposit of the original Will, or (where there are duplicate original Wills) of one of the duplicate original Wills, in the Register Office of the District in which the testator died; or if any such Will as aforesaid be proved, or Letters of Administration with such Will annexed be granted in any Court in the said Territories having jurisdiction for the Probate of Wills, and such Will be deposited in such Court, the same may be registered under this Act by the deposit in the proper Register Office as aforesaid of a memorial of such Will, mentioning the name of the testator with his addition (if any) as set forth in the Will, and the Court in which, and the time when, such Will was proved or such Letters of Administration granted, or by the deposit in such Office of an office or authenticated copy of the Will duly certified by the Registrar or other Chief Officer of the Court in which such Will was proved or Letters of Administration granted; or if such Will be proved, or Letters of Administration with such Will annexed be granted in any Court having jurisdiction for the Probate of Wills in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere out of the said Territories, such Will may be registered under this Act by the deposit in the proper Register Office as aforesaid of a copy of the same; and the copy to be so deposited shall, where there is any Officer authorized to give out an office or authenticated copy from the office or place of deposit of such Will, be an office or authenticated copy duly certified by such Officer, and all such Wills or Memorials by which lands in the said Territories are affected at Law or in Equity shall be considered as Assurances affecting such lands within the meaning of this Act, and may be registered as hereinbefore mentioned in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" and all such Wills or Memorials by which only money or moveable property is affected at Law or in Equity, shall also be deemed Assurances, and shall be registered in "the General Register."

XXVII. Where any person, having power to affect by Will lands money, or moveable property in the said Territories, dies after the commencement of Registration under this Act, intestate, Letters of Administration or Certificates granted under Act XX. of 1841, in respect of the estate and effects of such person, may be registered under this Act by the deposit in the Register Office of an office extract of such Letters or Certificates, and any person who claims as heir, representative, or otherwise any estate, property, or interest in such lands, money, or moveable property which might have been defeated or affected by the Will of any person dying after the commencement of Registration under this Act, and believes such person to have died intestate, or intestate as to such lands, money, or moveable property, may make and register an Affidavit, here-

inafter referred to as an Affidavit of Intestacy, stating that the deponent claims such estate or interest, and stating the time of the death of such deceased person, and that the deponent believes that such deceased person died without a Will, or without any Will other than any Will in such affidavit mentioned; and all such Letters of Administration, Certificates, Extracts, and Affidavits relating to or in any way affecting any lands shall be deemed Assurances within the meaning of this Act, and shall be deposited and registered as hereinbefore directed in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" of the District in which such lands are situate, and all such Letters of Administration, Certificates, Extracts and Affidavits, relating to or affecting only money or moveable property, shall also be deemed Assurances within the meaning of this Act, and shall be registered as hereinbefore directed in "the General Register" of the District where such deceased person as aforesaid died.

XXVIII. Every written authority given by Authority to any husband to a wife to adopt adopt a son may after his decease any son, such be registered. authority being so given after the commencement of Registration under this Act, may be registered by the deposit of the original authority, or (where there are duplicate original authorities) of one of the duplicate original authorities, and every such written authority shall be deemed an Assurance. Where any estate or interest in land may be affected by virtue of such adoption, the written authority shall be registered as hereinbefore mentioned in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" of the District in which the lands are situate, and where only interests in money or moveable property may be affected by such adoption, such written authority shall be registered as hereinbefore mentioned in "the General Register" of the District in which such husband died.

XXIX. Where the original document or (if there be duplicates) the several original documents is or are destroyed or lost, a copy of or (in cases where no copy is known to exist) an extract from the original document, or of or from any one of the duplicate original documents, may, on registering the Assurance, be deposited in the Register Office in lieu of an original document, and thereupon the Registration of the Assurance shall (so far as respects depositing a document) be as valid and effectual as if an original document had been deposited in the Register Office; provided always, that in every such case an Affidavit of the destruction or loss of the original document, or (if there have been duplicate originals) of the destruction or loss of the several original documents, and (where an extract only is deposited) of the non-existence, to the best of the deponent's belief, of any copy of the original document or of any one of the original documents (as the case may be) shall be brought to the Register Office with the said copy or extract to be deposited as aforesaid, and shall be deposited together with the same in the Register Office. Provided

In case of an extract the Registration to be effectual only as far as the extract agrees with the original.

always, that in the case of a copy or extract, the Registration of an Assurance shall be effectual only so far as such copy or extract extends, and so far as the same substantially and in material respects agrees with the original document.

XXX. Where any order or rule is made by any Judge or Court as herein-after mentioned respecting the delivery or sending of any document, or copy, or extract, at or to a Register Office for the purpose of being registered, and the same is not delivered or sent within such time as by such order or rule may be limited in that behalf, such order or rule may be registered in the Register Office, and the registration thereof shall be of the like force and effect as the registration of such document, copy, or extract.

XXXI. Every petition for adjudication of Insolvency in the said Territories filed of record after the commencement of Registration under this Act, may be registered under this Act by the deposit in the Register Office of a memorandum, mentioning the Court in which, and the time when, such petition was filed, and the name and place of residence or business of the person against whom such petition is presented, as the same are set forth in the petition, and by the entry hereinafter required being made in the proper Index to be kept in the Register Office; and every appointment or choice of Assignees of any Insolvent in the said Territories made after such commencement, may be registered under this Act by the deposit in the Register Office of the District in which such Assignees are appointed of an office copy of the Certificate of such appointment or choice, and by the entry hereinafter required being made in the said Index; and all such memoranda and copies as aforesaid shall be deemed Assurances within the meaning of this Act. Where any lands may be affected at Law or in Equity by such adjudication or appointment as aforesaid, the same shall be registered as hereinbefore mentioned in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" of the District in which such lands are situate; and where only money or moveable property may be affected at Law or in Equity by such adjudication or appointment, the same shall be registered in "the General Register" of the District in which such petition is to be adjudicated.

XXXII. Where by virtue of any vesting or other order made after the commencement of Registration under this Act by any Court, Commissioner, or Judge in the said Territories having jurisdiction in that behalf,—or of any nomination, appointment, or choice of any Official or other Assignee made after such commencement by such Court, Commissioner, or Judge, or by the Creditors of any Insolvent Debtor,—the Estate and Effects of any Insolvent Debtor become vested in any such Assignee, every such order, nomination, appointment, or choice, may be registered under this Act by the deposit in the Register Office of an office or authenticated copy or certificate of such order, nomination, appointment, or choice, and by the entry hereinafter required being made in the proper Index in the Register Office; and all such copies and certificates shall be deemed Assurances within the meaning of this Act; and where any lands may be affected at Law or in Equity by such order, nomination, appointment, or choice, the same shall be registered in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" of the District where such lands are situate; and where only

Any order or appointment, &c., of Assignees in Insolvency may be registered by deposit of a copy or certificate, and making the proper entry.

money or moveable property may be affected at Law or in Equity by such order, nomination, appointment, or choice, the same shall be registered in "the General Register" of the District in which such order, nomination, appointment, or choice is made.

XXXIII. All requisitions for Inhibitions against alienation hereinafter mentioned, and the respective Affidavits delivered therewith, and all Caveats hereinafter mentioned, affecting any lands at Law or in Equity, shall be considered Assurances within the meaning of this Act, and may be registered by the deposit thereof in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands" of the District in which such lands are situate; and all requisitions for Inhibitions against alienation and the respective Affidavits delivered therewith, and all Caveats, affecting only money or moveable property, shall also be deemed Assurances, and may be registered by the deposit thereof in "the General Register" of the district in which the Assurance sought to be affected by any use, trust, or confidence mentioned in such requisition, or by any such Caveat, is or is about to be registered; and all such Affidavits delivered with such requisitions for Inhibitions shall be numbered in the respective Registers with the same number as the requisitions.

XXXIV. None of the provisions of this Act shall extend to such Assurances relating to shares in any public or private works or undertaking of any Corporation, Company, or Society, as by virtue of any local or other Act, are required to be registered, or otherwise entered or minuted in the books of the Corporation, Company, or Society.

XXXV. None of the provisions of this Act shall be construed to extend to bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes.

XXXVI. There shall be provided and kept in each District Register Office in the said Territories, four Indexes of "the Register of Title Deeds relating to Lands," to be respectively intituled, the Index of Titles, the Index of the Names of Grantors, the Index of Testators and Intestates, and the Index to Insolvents; and the said four Indexes shall respectively be made and kept as next hereinafter mentioned.

XXXVII. All Assurances to be registered under this Act, by which any lands may be affected as aforesaid, shall be indexed in "the Index of Titles" to the "Register of Title Deeds relating to lands," under heads to be respectively designated by numbers or names of Villages or Mehals or otherwise, as the Registrar may think fit; and every entry in the said Index shall express the year and the day of the month when the same is made, and the book or parcel in which the document deposited in the Register Office is made up, and the number of such document in such book or parcel, and such other particulars as under any Regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned may be directed.

XXXVIII. "The Index of the names of Grantors" to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands," shall be an alphabetical index of the names of such Grantors, and, save where otherwise provided

by the regulations to be made under this Act, the name of the Grantor in the Assurance, with his addition (if any) as set forth therein, shall be entered in the Index of the names of Grantors for the district, and an entry shall be made opposite to the name so entered, which entry shall contain a reference to the head under which such Assurance is indexed in the Index of Titles, and where the lands affected by the Assurance are situate in more than one district, like entries shall be made in the Index of the names of Grantors for each such district.

XXXIX. "The Index of Testators and Intestates" to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands" shall be an alphabetical index of such testators and intestates, and where any will, letters of administration, certificate, or affidavit of intestacy is or are registered under this Act, an entry of the name of the testator or intestate, with his addition, if any, as set forth in the will, letters of administration, certificate or affidavit, shall be made in such index, and opposite to the name of every testator or intestate, whose name is so entered, an entry shall be made, expressing the year and day of the month when such entry is made, and the nature of the document deposited, and the book or parcel in which the will, memorial, copy, office extract of letters of administration, or certificate, or affidavit, is made up, and the number thereof in such book or parcel, and such other particulars as under any Regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned may be directed.

XL. "The Index to Insolvents" to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands" shall be an alphabetical index of such Insolvents, and where any petition for adjudication of Insolvency, appointment, or choice of Assignees, or any vesting or other order or nomination in any Insolvency, is registered under this Act, an entry of the name of the person against whom the petition is presented, or of the Insolvent, with the addition (if any) of such person or insolvent as set forth in the memorandum, copy, or certificate deposited as aforesaid, shall be made in the said Index to Insolvents; and opposite to the name of every Insolvent whose name is so entered an entry shall be made, expressing the year and day of the month when the same entry is made, and the book or parcel in which the said memorandum, copy, or certificate has been made up, and the number of the same in such book or parcel, and such other particulars as under any regulation to be made as hereinafter mentioned may be directed.

XLI. The Government of each Presidency or place may cause to be provided for the several districts therein, such Maps as they may approve and deem sufficient for the purposes of registration under this Act, and for providing such Maps may cause to be made or adopted copies, with such additions, omissions, or variations, as they may think fit, of such of the Maps made for the Revenue Survey, or by the Trigonometrical Survey, or of such other existing Maps as they may think sufficient, or may cause, in any case, new Maps to be made for the whole or part of any district; and the Maps to be provided or adopted as afore-

said shall be deposited and kept in the respective District Register Offices, and shall be used for the purposes of this Act; and the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place respectively, with the consent of the Government thereof, shall cause to be made for each district an Index or Indexes, in such form as he may approve, of the several lands in the district, having reference to the Map or Maps thereof to be used for the purposes of this Act, and shall make provisions and Regulations for insertion from time to time, in the Indexes for the several districts, of the names or short descriptions of the Villages or other estates of whatever tenure therein respectively as cannot be conveniently indicated by reference to such Maps; and the Index or Indexes so to be made for each district shall be deposited and kept in the district Register Office, and shall be "the Land Index" of such District for the purposes of this Act; and from and after the period when such Maps are provided, and such Index or Indexes having references thereto are made as aforesaid in any district, it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or Place (with the consent of the Government thereof), in his discretion, to make regulations for the discontinuance in such district of "the Index of Titles" to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands."

XLII. In districts where a Land Index is made and an Index of Titles is also continued, if an entry of an Assurance is made in the Index of Titles, an entry shall be made in "the Land Index" for the same district, opposite to the name or number of such land, which entry in the Land Index shall contain a reference to the entry in the Index of Titles, and the said Land Index shall contain such other particulars as under any Regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned may be directed.

XLIII. There shall be provided and kept in each District Register Office in the said Territories, two Indexes of "the Register of Leases," to be respectively intituled "the Index of Titles" and "the Index of Lessors," and the said two Indexes shall respectively be made and kept as next hereinafter mentioned.

XLIV. All Leases or agreements for Leases, or other Assurances by which such Leases or Agreements shall be assigned or affected, shall be indexed in "the Index of Titles" to "the Register of Leases," under heads, to be respectively designated by numbers, or names of Villages, or Estates, or otherwise as the District Registrar may think fit, or as may be directed by the Regulations hereinafter mentioned; and every entry in such Index shall express the year and day of the month when the same is made, and the book or parcel in which the document deposited in the Register Office is made up, and the number of such document in such book or parcel, and such other particulars as under any Regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned may be directed.

XLV. "The Index of the names of Lessors" to "the Register of Leases" shall be an alphabetical Index of the names of such Lessors, and the name of the Lessor in the Lease or assignment, with his addition, if any, as set

forth therein, shall be entered in such Index, and an entry shall be made, opposite to the name to be so entered, which entry shall contain a reference to the head under which such Lease is indexed in the Index of Titles, and such other particulars as under any Regulation to be made as hereinafter mentioned may be directed; and when the lands affected by such Lease are situate in more than one district, like entries shall be made in the Index of each such district.

XLVI. There shall be provided and kept in each District Register Office in the said Territories, three Indexes of "the General Register," to be respectively intituled, the Index of the names of Grantors, the Index to Testators and Intestates, and the Index to Insolvents, and the said three Indexes shall respectively be made and kept as next hereinafter mentioned.

XLVII. The "Index of the names of Grantors" to "the General Register," shall be an alphabetical Index of such Grantors, and, save where otherwise provided by the Regulations to be made under this Act, shall be made and kept in the manner and form hereinbefore provided for the making and keeping of the "Index of the names of Grantors," to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands" or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, and shall contain such other particulars as under any Regulation to be made as hereinafter mentioned shall be directed.

XLVIII. "The Index of Testators and Intestates" to "the General Register" shall be an alphabetical Index of such Testators and Intestates, and, save where otherwise provided by the Regulations to be made under this Act, shall be made and kept in the manner and form hereinbefore provided for the making and keeping of "the Index of Testators and Intestates" to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands," or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and shall contain such other particulars as under any Regulation to be made as hereinafter mentioned shall be directed.

XLIX. "The Index of Insolvents" to "the General Register," shall be an alphabetical Index of such Insolvents, and, save where otherwise provided by the Regulations to be made under this Act, shall be made and kept in the manner and form hereinbefore provided for the making and keeping of "the Index of Insolvents" to "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands," or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, and shall contain such other particulars as under any Regulation to be made as hereinafter mentioned shall be directed.

L. All Assurances by which any lands and also money or moveable property are affected, and registered in "the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands," according to Section XVI. of this Act, shall be indexed in the proper Indexes to "the General Register," as well as in the proper Indexes of the "Register of Title Deeds relating to lands."

LI. On the registration of any Assurance made by an heir at law or other person, by way of confirmation of a Will which has been registered under this Act, or of any appointment of new Trustees under any such Will, or of any release or assurance of any lands

Appointments of new Trustees and other like Assurances may be indexed in the "Index of Testators and Intestates."

or charges on lands comprised in or affected by any such will, which, in the opinion of the Registrar, may be conveniently indexed with reference to such Will, the Registrar may cause to be entered in "the Index to Testators and Intestates," opposite to or in connexion with the entry in relation to such Will, a reference to the head or entry under which such Assurance, appointment, or release is entered in the Index of Titles.

LII. Each District Registrar shall cause the

Entries to be made immediately on receipt of document, and no Assurance registered until entries made.

entries required to be made on registering or indexing any Assurance under this Act to be made immediately after the Assurance is received at the Registrar Office, and no Assurance shall be deemed registered under this Act unless and until all the entries required under this Act in respect of such Assurance have been duly made; provided that when, upon the registration under this Act of an Assurance affecting lands, all the entries which would be required for such registration have been duly made

Assurance duly entered as to part only of the lands to be deemed duly registered as to such part.

with respect to part only of the lands affected thereby, such Assurance shall, as to the lands with respect to which such entries have been so made, but not as to the residue of the lands affected by such Assurance, be deemed duly registered under this Act.

LIII. Any person having an interest in any

Any person claiming under an Assurance may compel the registration thereof by application to a Judge.

lands, money, or moveable property in the said Territories, under any Assurance by this Act authorized to be registered, which has not been registered, may require any person in possession of the original document, or, (where the

original document or the several original documents is or are lost) a copy of, or (in cases where no copy is known to exist) an extract from the original document, or of or from any of the original documents, to deliver or send the same at or to the proper Register Office, for the purpose of its being registered; and in case the person in whose possession the same shall be refuse so to do, it shall be lawful for any Judge of any Court of Civil Judicature, upon a summary application, to make such order respecting the delivery or sending of such document, or copy, or extract as aforesaid at or to the proper Register Office for the purpose aforesaid as to such Judge, in the exercise of his discretion, shall, under the circumstances of the case, appear proper: and on non-compliance with any such order or rule the same may be registered as in Section XXX. hereinbefore mentioned. Provided always, that this enactment shall not authorize any person to require or enforce the registration of any Assurance, or copy, or extract of an Assurance, affecting lands at Law or in Equity, in case any Agreement or Provision has been made for the non-registration of such Assurance by him, or by any person from or through whom he derives an interest under such Assurance.

LIV. It shall be lawful for the Judge, to whom any such application is made, to

Judge may make order as to costs, and may order office copy to be furnished at the expense of the applicant.

make such order respecting the costs of such application, and the costs incidental thereto, and the costs of registration, as to such Judge shall seem proper; and it shall also be lawful for such

Judge, if he think fit, to order that an office copy of the original document, copy, or extract to be delivered or sent as aforesaid, shall be furnished to the party by whom the same shall be so delivered or sent, at the expense of the party by whom the application is made.

LV. Provided always, that where any Judge

Appeals from such orders.

of Her Majesty's Courts or of the Courts of Sudder Adawlut makes or refuses to make any such

order as aforesaid, application may be made to the whole Court of which he is a Judge to rescind or vary such order, or to make such order as the case may require, and such Court shall hear and determine the matter of such application; and where any Judge of a Small Cause Court makes or refuses to make any such order, application may be made to Her Majesty's Court having jurisdiction in the Town where such Small Cause Court is situate; and where any other Judge makes or refuses to make any such order, application may be made to the Sudder Adawlut of the Presidency in which such Judge has jurisdiction, to rescind or vary such order, or to make such order as the case may require, and the said Courts of Her Majesty and Sudder Adawlut, as the case may be, shall respectively hear and determine the matter of such application.

LVI. Every Assurance by this Act authorized to be registered, other

Assurances affecting lands authorized to be registered to be void as against purchasers unless registered.

than a Will, decree, or order, shall (so far as regards any lands in the said Territories to be affected thereby) be void as against any person claiming for valuable consideration under any subsequent

Assurance duly registered, unless the prior Assurance have been registered in the manner directed by this Act before the registration of the subsequent Assurance.

LVII. Where any equitable mortgage affect-

Equitable mortgage by deposit of deeds, and lien for purchase-money, to be void as against purchasers, unless Memorandum registered.

ing lands in the said Territories is made by the deposit of Title Deeds after such commencement of Registration, and where, by reason of the non-payment of purchase-money, a vendor has, at any time after such com-

encement of Registration, acquired a lien for such purchase-money on any lands in the said Territories, such equitable mortgage and lien respectively shall be void as against any person claiming for valuable consideration under any subsequent Assurance duly registered, unless, in the respective case of such equitable mortgage and lien, such Memorandum, as is hereinbefore in such respective cases authorized to be registered, be registered in the manner required by this Act before the registration of the subsequent Assurance.

LVIII. Where any Will, Letters of Adminis-

Un-registered Will to be void against purchaser from persons enti-

tration, Certificate, or Affidavit of Intestacy, authorized to be registered under this Act, has or have been duly registered,

that under a registered Will, or in default of a Will, where Letters of Administration or Affidavit of Intestacy registered.

every other Will authorized to be registered under this Act, made by the person by whom such first-mentioned Will was made, or in respect of whose Estate and Effects such Letters of Administration or Certificate were granted, or with respect to whose Intestacy or alleged Intestacy such Affidavit was made, shall, so far as regards any lands in the said Territories, be void as against any person claiming for valuable consideration under any Assurance duly registered under this Act, made after the death of the Testator by any person claiming immediately or derivatively under such first-mentioned Will, or such Letters of Administration or Certificate; or by any other person by whom such Assurance might, have been made if such other Will as aforesaid had not been executed, unless such other Will be registered before the registration of such Assurance or such first mentioned Will, Letters of Administration, Certificate or Affidavit. Provided always, that every Will registered within two years after the death of the testator, shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been registered immediately after the death of the testator: Provided also, that if, by reason of the concealment, suppression, or contesting of any Will, or other inevitable difficulty, any person interested thereunder be disabled from registering the same within such two years, and such person, or any person on his behalf, within such last-mentioned period, make and register, in manner herein directed, an Affidavit, stating the name and addition of the testator, the date of his death, and the impediment to the registration of such Will which may be existing at the time of making such Affidavit, then and in such case the registration of such Will in manner directed by this Act, within six calendar months next after all impediments to the Registration thereof are removed, shall, unless before such registration the registration of such Affidavit be cancelled under the provision hereinafter contained, be as valid and effectual as if the same had been registered immediately after the death of the testator; and such Affidavit as aforesaid shall be deposited in the Register Office, and shall be made up and numbered in like manner as hereinbefore directed concerning registered Wills, and the like entries shall be made in relation to such Affidavit in the "Index to Testators and Intestates" as in the case of a registered Will, save that in describing the document deposited, the same shall be called an Affidavit of a Will: Provided always, that where an Affidavit of a Will is registered under the provision lastly hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Court of Civil Judicature of the district in the Register Office of which the same is registered, upon the application, by motion or petition in a summary way, without bill or plaint filed, of any person claiming as Heir, Executor, Administrator, Representative, or otherwise any estate or interest in lands, money, or moveable property in the said Territories which might have been defeated or affected by the Will of the person in respect of whose Will or alleged Will such affidavit is made, in case it appear to the said Court that such affidavit was made and registered without due cause, or that the cause for making and registering the same has

Registration of Will within two years after Testator's death effectual.

If concealment of Will contested, party interested may register an affidavit as to Will.

ceased, or otherwise that the registration of such affidavit should be cancelled, to order such cancellation accordingly; and it shall be lawful for such Court on any such application to award such costs, and generally to make such order in relation to the premises, as to such Court may seem fit, and the Registrar shall, where such Court orders such registration to be cancelled, cancel the entries in the Index in relation to such affidavit.

Court may order Registration of Affidavit of a Will to be cancelled.

LIX. Where the first vesting or other order, or nomination, appointment, or choice of any Assignees in any Insolvency, under which the estate and effects of the Insolvent becomes vested in any Assignees or Trustee under the Insolvency, is made after the commencement of registration under this Act, such Insolvency, or any vesting or other order, nomination, appointment, or choice of Assignees thereunder, shall not, as against any person claiming for valuable consideration under any Assurance duly registered under this Act, made by the Insolvent or any other person by whom the same might have been made if such Insolvency had not happened, invalidate or affect such Assurance, so far as regards any lands in the said Territories, unless some such vesting or other order, or nomination, appointment, or choice of Assignees, as is authorized to be registered under this Act, be duly registered before the registration of such Assurance as aforesaid, or within one calendar month after the date of the order, nomination, appointment, or choice under which the estate and effects of the Insolvent have become vested in any Assignee or Trustee under the Insolvency.

Purchasers protected against Insolvency, unless appointment of Assignees, &c., be registered.

LX. No Assurance by an Insolvent affecting lands in the said Territories executed after the commencement of registration as aforesaid, and duly registered under this Act before the advertisement in the Government Gazette of an adjudication of Insolvency, shall, as against any person claiming under such Assurance for valuable consideration and without fraud, be invalidated, so far as regards any lands in the said Territories, by reason of such adjudication, or of the Act of Insolvency on which such adjudication is founded, or of any other act of insolvency, unless the petition for adjudication have been filed of record or presented after the commencement of Registration under this Act, or have been duly registered under this Act before the registration of such Assurance.

LXI. The priority given by the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person claiming for valuable consideration under a registered Assurance shall not, as respects any person so claiming without fraud, be taken away by any Court in consequence of such person having been affected with notice; and where, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, priority is given to any person claiming for valuable consideration under a registered Assurance an equitable estate or interest, such priority shall, in favor of any person so claiming without fraud, be enforced in Equity, although the person so claiming under such registered Assurance has been affected with notice.

The priority given by the preceding clauses to be enforced in equity notwithstanding Notice.

LXII. Where any estate or interest in lands in the said Territories is vested

Purchaser for valuable consideration not to be affected by notice of uses or trusts not manifested by a registered Assurance, nor by uses or trusts declared by reference to an unregistered Assurance.

in any person under any Assurance registered under this Act, no purchaser for valuable consideration, without fraud, claiming under any Assurance made by the person in whom such estate or interest is so vested, shall be affected or bound by reason of notice of any use, trust, or confidence declared or created after

the commencement of Registration under this Act, and affecting such estate or interest, unless such use, trust or confidence be manifested or proved by such first-mentioned Assurance, or some other Assurance duly registered under this Act, before the registration of the Assurance under which such purchaser so claims; and where, in any Assurance registered under this Act, any use, trust, or confidence affecting any estate or interest in lands in the said Territories vested in any person under any Assurance registered under this Act, is declared or created by reference to and depends for its validity or for the terms thereof upon some other Assurance executed after the commencement of Registration under this Act, no purchaser for valuable consideration, without fraud, claiming under any Assurance made by the person in whom such estate or interest is so vested, shall be affected by such use, trust, or confidence, unless the Assurance, by reference to which such use, trust, or confidence is so declared or created, be registered under this Act before the registration of the Assurance under which such purchaser so claims.

LXIII. Where any two or more Assurances to be registered under this Act are registered at the same time, such Assurances shall have priority according to the order of time in which the same shall have been executed.

Assurances registered at the same time to have priority according to the time of execution.

LXIV. Every person who shall claim without valuable consideration, under any person who shall have claimed for valuable consideration, shall be entitled to the same preference, protection, and advantage under the provisions of this Act as the person who shall have so claimed for valuable consideration.

The protection of the Act to extend to persons who claim under purchasers for value.

LXV. In any case in which priority or protection might but for this Act have been given or allowed in Equity to any estate or interest in lands, by reason or on the ground of such estate or interest being protected by or tacked to any legal or other estate or interest in such lands, no such priority or protection shall, after the commencement of Registration under this Act, be so given or allowed to any estate or interest in lands in the said Territories, except as against any estate or interest which shall have existed prior to such commencement; and full effect shall be given in every Court of Equity to this present provision, although the party claiming such priority or protection as aforesaid shall claim as a purchaser for valuable consideration and without notice.

LXVI. No Assurance affecting lands which would (so far as this present enactment does not operate) have the effect at any time of

merging or extinguishing any term of years or other particular estate, or of releasing or extinguishing any charge or any part thereof, or any interest therein, shall have such effect as against any person claiming for valuable consideration under any subsequent Assurance duly registered, whereby such term of years or other particular estate or such charge or interest is assigned or otherwise affected unless before the registration of such subsequent Assurance an entry of the Assurance which would have the effect of merging, releasing or extinguishing such term of years or other particular estate, or charge or interest or part respectively, be made in the Index of Titles in which an Assurance of such term of years or other particular estate, or charge or interest, if the same were subsisting, ought, under the provisions of this Act, to be indexed or entered.

ing any interest not to have such effect as against a subsequent purchaser of such interest, unless an entry be made to bind such purchaser to the Assurance.

LXVII. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed so as to render the registration of such leases or agreements for leases as in Section XIV. mentioned, or any Assurance by which any such lease or agreement shall be assigned or otherwise affected, compulsory or necessary; or to give any such leases, agreements, or assignments as aforesaid, when registered, any priority over other leases or Assurances.

LXVIII. All Assurances affecting money or moveable property (except Wills, Decrees and Orders) shall be utterly void and of none effect unless registered within six months after the execution thereof by the party who conveys, assures, transfers, assigns or appoints thereby, or unless a caveat respecting such Assurance be registered within six months after such execution, and such caveat continue in force, or unless a caveat respecting such Assurance be registered as aforesaid, and after such caveat ceases to be in force, such Assurance be registered within six months after such execution, the time during which such caveat is registered and in force being deducted in the calculation of such six months. Provided always, that every such Assurance as aforesaid affecting money or moveable property registered within six months after the execution thereof as aforesaid, or registered after a caveat has been duly registered as aforesaid, and before such caveat ceases to be in force, or registered after such caveat ceases to be in force, but within six months after such execution as aforesaid (the time during which such caveat was registered and in force being deducted in the calculation of such six months,) shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been registered immediately after such execution. All Wills affecting only money or moveable property either at Law or in Equity, shall be wholly void and of none effect unless registered within two years after the death of the Testator, but if registered within that time, shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had been registered immediately after the death of the Testator, and if by reason of the concealment, suppression, or contesting of any Will, or other inevitable difficulty, any person interested thereunder be disabled from registering the same within such two years, then such Affidavit of a Will as hereinbefore in Section LVIII. mentioned, or to the like effect, so

Assurances affecting money or moveable property invalid, unless registered within six months or caveat entered.

far as circumstances will admit shall be made and registered by such person, and the said Courts shall have the like power and authority to order the registration or cancellation of such Affidavits of Wills as are hereinbefore given and conferred by the said Section LVIII. with respect to the Affidavits of Wills affecting lands.

LXIX. Where any person is interested under

Persons interested under uses or trusts affecting estates or property vested under a registered Assurance may enter an inhibition against alienation.

any use, trust, or confidence, declared or created after the commencement of registration under this Act, and affecting any estate or interest in lands, money or moveable property in the said Territories, which is vested in any person under any

Assurance registered under this Act, and such use, trust or confidence is not manifested or proved by any Assurance, registered under this Act, or is, in any Assurance registered under this Act, declared and created by reference to and depends for its validity or for the terms thereof upon some other Assurance not registered under this Act, any person so interested as aforesaid may, by a requisition in writing under his hand, delivered at the Register Office in which such Assurance is registered as aforesaid, together with such Affidavit as herein-after mentioned, require an Inhibition in respect of any such lands, money, or moveable property, to be mentioned in such requisition, to be entered against any person mentioned in such requisition in whom such estate or interest is vested as aforesaid, inhibiting him from alienating, transferring, charging, or affecting such lands, money or moveable property by virtue of such estate or interest, without notice being first given by the Registrar to the person signing such requisition, or some person on his behalf, at some office or place mentioned in such requisition, and situate within ten miles of the Register Office, and such requisition shall specify the date of and parties to the Assurance under which such estate or interest is vested, and the entries with respect to the same in the Index or Indexes of the Register in which the same is registered, and the affidavit to be delivered with such requisition shall be made by the person signing such requisition, and such person shall therein swear that he believes that he is interested under such use, trust, or confidence as aforesaid.

LXX. Where an Inhibition is so required to

Inhibition to be entered in Index of Titles.

be entered, an entry shall be made in the Index or Indexes of the Register of Title Deeds relating to lands or "the General Register," as the case may be, under the same heads and expressing the like particulars as are by this Act required in the case of Assurances to be registered in such registers respectively.

LXXI. Any person against whom an Inhibition

Provision for cancelling Inhibition.

is entered as aforesaid, or any person interested in the lands, money or moveable property to which the same relates,

may, by writing, signed by such person and lodged at the Register Office, require the Registrar to cancel the entries in the Indexes of such Inhibition, and the Registrar shall, within two days after the receipt of such writing, give notice thereof to the person on whose requisition the Inhibition was entered, and shall state in such notice that on the expiration of fourteen days after the service thereof, the Inhibition will be

cancelled, and the service of such notice at the office or place mentioned in the requisition for the Inhibition shall be deemed good service thereof, and at the expiration of the said period of fourteen days after such service, the Registrar, unless sooner restrained by the order of a competent Court as hereinafter mentioned, shall cancel the entries in the Indexes of the said Inhibition.

LXXII. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty's

Court may restrain Registrar from cancelling Inhibition.

Courts of Judicature of the said Towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Singapore, in which

any such Inhibition is registered, or for the Court of Civil Judicature of any District in which any such Inhibition is registered, upon the application of any party interested, by motion or petition in a summary way, without bill or plaint filed, to restrain the Registrar from cancelling the entry of any Inhibition entered under this Act; provided always, that the said Courts respectively shall have full power, upon the application of any party, to discharge or vary such order, and to award such costs on such application as such Courts respectively may see fit, and generally to make such order in relation to the premises as to the said Courts respectively may seem just.

LXXIII. "And whereas it may often happen

Power to enter a Caveat.

"that some time will elapse pending the negotiation for a sale or other contract, and that

"often, by reason of the illness or absence of parties or from other causes, the written transfer of property will be delayed for want of due execution by all the requisite parties, and whereas when Assurances affecting lands are executed for a temporary purpose merely, it may often be inconvenient, and occasion unnecessary expense to register an Assurance affecting such lands, containing all the particulars of the transaction," it is further enacted, that any person may, after the commencement of registration under this Act, by a requisition in writing under his hand, delivered at the proper Register Office, require a Caveat against his own acts to be entered in respect of any lands or money or moveable property in the said Territories to be mentioned in such requisition in favour of any person described therein, for the protection of any Assurance affecting such lands, money or moveable property which shall have been made and executed, or shall be in progress, or shall have been in contemplation at the time of entering such Caveat.

LXXIV. Where a Caveat is so required to be

Mode of entering caveats.

entered, an entry shall be made in all the Indexes under the same head, and expressing the like

particulars, as are under this Act required in the case of an Assurance affecting the lands, money or moveable property mentioned in the requisition for such Caveat, and made by the person requiring such Caveat to be entered.

LXXV. Where a Caveat is duly entered

Extent of protection to be afforded by Caveats.

under this Act as to any lands in the said Territories, every person claiming for valuable consideration under any Assurance

affecting the same lands to be made by the person by whom the entry of the Caveat has been required, or any person claiming under him, to or with the concurrence of the person in whose favour the Caveat was so entered, or his Heirs, Executors Administrators, Representatives or Assigns, and

registered in the manner directed by this Act within six calendar months after the Caven has been so entered as to such lands, shall be entitled to the same preference, protection, and advantage under the provisions of this Act as if such Assurance had been executed and so registered as aforesaid at the time of entering the Caven :

Not to protect against Insolvency. Provided always, that no such Caven shall have any force or effect as against the operation of the Insolvency of the person requiring the same to be entered, or any Act under such Insolvency.

LXXVI. Subject to such Regulations as may be from time to time made under this Act, the District Registrar shall, upon the application of any person interested under any Assurance and registering the same under this Act, issue to such person a Certificate of such Registration, and shall thereupon enter in the Index of Titles in which such Assurance is entered, a memorandum of such Certificate ; and the Registrar shall, upon such Certificate being delivered at the Register Office for that purpose, cancel the same, and enter in the Index of Titles a note of such cancellation ; and no Assurance by the person to whom such Certificate is issued affecting the lands to which such Certificate relates shall be registered until such Certificate has been cancelled ; and such Certificate may be deposited by way of equitable mortgage by the person to whom the same has been issued, and any deposit thereof so made shall have the like effect as the like deposit of the Assurance to which the same relates would have had, but it shall not be necessary to register any equitable mortgage made by deposit of such Certificate.

LXXVII. In every case in which, but for this enactment, it would be the duty of any Attorney, Solicitor, or Agent to make any search in any of the Indexes to be kept at the Register Office, such Attorney, Solicitor or Agent shall, as to any search of the result of which the Registrar may be required by the Regulations for the time being in force under this Act to give a Certificate, be held to have fulfilled his duty in that behalf by delivering at the Register Office a proper requisition for such search, stating therein particularly the object of such search, and by obtaining a Certificate from the Registrar of the Office of the result of the same, and shall not be responsible for any error or mistake in the result of such search as stated in such Certificate, and in all other cases every Attorney, Solicitor, or Agent shall stand indemnified in relying on the accuracy of any Certificate to be made or given in pursuance of this Act.

LXXVIII. Each District Registrar, save where otherwise provided by the Regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned, shall transmit at the end of every month to the Chief Registrar of the Presidency in which his District is situate, copies of every Assurance and of the entries and references thereon, and of the entries in the several Indexes to such Assurances, deposited, registered or made in the said District Registers or Indexes during such month, and the said copies shall be written bookwise or otherwise as the Chief Registrar of each such Presidency

shall appoint, and the said Chief Registrar shall cause the said copies of the several Registers and Indexes of each District to be made up into separate books and parcels and shall number and arrange the same in such manner as shall be directed by the Regulations to be made under this Act as hereinafter mentioned.

LXXIX. Where there are duplicate originals of any Assurance which is registered under this Act, it shall be lawful for any person to bring or send to the Chief or District Register Office any duplicate original which has not been deposited in the District Register Office, in order that the same may be compared with the deposited original, or with the copy thereof in the Chief Register Office, and thereupon the document so brought or sent shall be compared accordingly, and any variances which may be found shall be noted in the margin of such document ; and in every such case the seal of the Chief or District Register Office, as the case may be, shall be impressed on each skin or sheet of the document brought or sent to be compared as aforesaid ; and a Certificate, signed by the proper Officer of the Chief or District Register Office, as the case may be, shall be written at the head or in the margin of such document, or endorsed on the same, which Certificate shall contain a statement that a duplicate of the document in or upon which the same is written has been deposited in the District Register Office, and shall state the parties by whom the deposited original appears to have been executed, and shall specify the book or parcel in which the same is made up, and the number of the

document in such book or parcel ; and every document so sealed, with such Certificate thereon, containing such statement, and purporting to be so signed as aforesaid, and whether furnished from the Chief or District Register Office, shall in all cases be evidence that another part of the same Assurance has been deposited in the District Register Office, and is made up in the book or parcel mentioned in such Certificate, and is numbered in such book or parcel as in the said Certificate is specified.

LXXX. Subject to the Regulations to be made under this Act, the Chief or District Registrar, as the case may be, shall cause to be provided, for any person applying for the same, copies or extracts from any document which has been deposited in the District Register Office, or from the copy thereof transmitted to the Chief Register Office under this Act, and in every case where a copy or extract is so provided, the seal of the Chief or District Register Office, as the case may be, shall be impressed on each sheet of such copy or extract ; and a Certificate, signed by the proper Officer of the said Chief or District Register Office, as the case may be, shall be written at the head or margin of such copy or extract, or endorsed on the same, which Certificate shall contain a statement that the copy or extract on which the same is written is an examined copy of or extract from a document deposited in the District Register Office, or from a copy of such document in the Chief Register Office,

as the case may be, and shall specify the book or parcel in which such document is made up, and the number of such document in such book or parcel; and every document

The seal of the Office, with a Certificate, to the evidence of such copies and extracts.

so sealed, with such Certificate thereon, containing such statement and purporting to be so signed as aforesaid, and whether furnished from the District or Chief Registrar Office, shall be evidence that such document is a copy of or extract from a document deposited in the District Registrar Office, and made up in the book or parcel specified in such Certificate, and numbered in such book or parcel as in the said Certificate is expressed, and of the contents of the document deposited in the District Registrar Office, or of such part thereof as is purported to be extracted.

LXXXI. Subject to such Regulations as may

Searches of the Indexes to be permitted, and inspections of deposited instruments allowed.

be from time to time made under this Act, any person interested under any Assurance, or in the matter of any search, on application at the Chief or District Registrar Office, shall, at such times as may be limited by the Chief Registrar in this behalf, be allowed to inspect and search any of the Indexes, and to examine and inspect any of the documents, deposited in the Chief or District Registrar Offices under this Act, and to take extracts from any such Indexes or documents as aforesaid, and the Chief or District Registrar, as the case may be, shall, upon the delivery of such requisitions as under the Regulations

Searches of the Indexes to be made on requisition, and Certificates given.

hereinafter mentioned, may be required, and in accordance with such Regulations, make or cause to be made such searches in any of such Indexes, and give such Negative or other Certificates of the results of such searches, as by such Regulations may be directed in this behalf; and every such Certificate shall be sealed with the seal of the Register Office from which it is issued, and shall be signed by the Chief Registrar or Assistant, or District Registrar of such Office, as the case may be.

LXXXII. No document deposited in the

Documents deposited at the Registrar Office not to be removed, except on legal process.

District Registrar Office under this Act, and no copy of a document in the Chief Registrar Office, shall be removed from the same respectively, except in obedience to legal process for the production thereof, and none of the Indexes to be kept at the said Registrar Offices, respectively, shall be removed from the same on any account whatsoever.

LXXXIII. Provided always, that where any

Wills deposited at the Registrar Office may be removed for the purpose of being proved, &c.

Will has been registered under this Act by the deposit of the original Will, the District Registrar shall, upon the request of any person entitled to prove such Will, or to take out Letters of Administration to the testator with such Will annexed, or to take out a Certificate under Act XX. of 1841, such request to be testified by some writing signed by and containing the address of the person making such request, and specifying the Court in which the Will is desired to be proved, or in which administration to the testator with the Will annexed, or a Certificate under Act XX. of 1841 is desired to be taken out, cause such Will, together with a Certificate of the same having been deposited in the District

Register Office, which Certificate shall be sealed with the seal of the District Register Office, and signed by the District Registrar, to be transmitted to the Court so specified, in order that the same may be proved in such Court, or that Administration to the Testator with such Will annexed, or that such Certificate as aforesaid, may be granted by such Court; and the Registrar or other the Chief Officer of the

After being proved, &c. the will is to be returned.

Court to which such will is so transmitted, or his deputy, shall, immediately after such will has been proved, or Letters of Administration of the effects of the Testator with such will annexed, or Certificate, have been granted in or by such Court, or immediately after the termination of the proceedings in such Court, cause the same will to be returned to the District Register Office.

LXXXIV. For facilitating the making up

Power to the Registrar to order that documents to be deposited shall be written bookwise or otherwise, &c.

into books or parcels of the several documents to be deposited at the respective Registrar Offices under this Act, and for the convenience of reference thereto, it shall be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or Place, with the consent of the Government thereof, from time to time (either before or after the commencement of registration under this Act) by a notice to be published at least four times in the "Government Gazette," of each Presidency or Place, of which the last time shall be not less than three Calendar months before the time when the same is intended to take effect, to order and direct that all documents of any description, to be specified in such notice, which shall be brought or sent to the Register Office in order to be deposited in the same under this Act (with any exceptions which shall be specified in such notice) shall be written or engrossed bookwise, or in such manner as shall be specified in such notice, and shall be written or engrossed either on paper, vellum, or parchment, as shall in that behalf be in such notice directed, and to order and direct that such paper, vellum or parchment shall be of such description and of

Additional payment on persons sending documents to be deposited, which shall not be conformable with such order.

such shape and dimensions as in such notice shall be specified, and if, after the time when any notice to be given in pursuance of this power has taken effect, any document within the meaning of such notice be brought or sent to the Register Office to be deposited as aforesaid which is not conformable with the directions in respect of the same contained in such notice, the person depositing the same shall pay, in addition to the ordinary fee made payable on such deposit, such extra fee as the Registrar may in each case think fit, not exceeding the amount of the said ordinary fee.

LXXXV. It shall be lawful for the Chief

Power to the Registrar to require statements for regulating the entries to be sent with Assurances.

Registrar of each Presidency or Place, with the consent of the Government thereof, from time to time, either before or after the commencement of Registration under this Act, by a notice to be published not less than four times in the "Government Gazette" of such Presidency or Place (of which the last time shall be at least one Calendar month before the time when the same shall be intended to take effect) to require that any statements which may appear to the Chief Regis-

trar necessary or proper for directing or regulating the entries to be made on Registration, and for affording information for the making of such entries, shall be made and brought to the Register Office; and it shall also be lawful for the Chief Registrar, with such consent as aforesaid, by any such notice to specify the form of such statements as aforesaid, and to require that the same shall be signed by the persons respectively requiring the registration, and shall contain the addresses of such persons respectively, and also to require that the same shall be either written or endorsed on the documents to be deposited as aforesaid, or written on separate papers, as the Chief Registrar shall think fit: Provided always

No Officer of the Register Office to be responsible for omissions or mistakes occasioned by defects in the statements.

that nothing in this Act shall render the Registrar or any other Officer of the Register Office in any way responsible or liable in respect of any loss or damage

which may be sustained or incurred by any person in consequence of the omission of any entry or reference required by this Act to be made in the Register Office, or in consequence of any error in any such entry or reference, in any case where no statement has been sent to the Register Office conformably with any such notice as aforesaid, or in any case where such statement has been so sent as aforesaid, and entries or references in conformity therewith have been made.

LXXXVI. It shall be lawful for each District Registrar (subject to any Regulations to be made as hereinafter mentioned under this Act)

Registrar may correct errors in entries.

upon such evidence as may appear to him sufficient in this behalf, to correct errors in entries made, and supply entries omitted to be made, under this Act. Provided always, that in the correction of any such entry he shall not erase or render illegible the original entry, and shall, on correcting or supplying any entry, cause an entry to be made, in connexion with the entry so corrected or supplied, of the time when the same was so corrected or supplied; and every correction made, and omission supplied, under this provision shall be as effectual as if made at the time when the same ought to have been made, but not so as to affect any Assurance registered, or act done, previously to the actual time of the correction of the entry, or supplying the omitted entry.

LXXXVII.

Falsely swearing under this Act to be punished as perjury.

If any person, making any Affidavit under this Act, shall therein wilfully swear falsely, such person shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; and all Affidavits to be registered, or deposited in the Register Office under this Act, shall be sworn before a Chief Registrar, Assistant Registrar, District Registrar, Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate of the District, Town, or place where such Affidavit is sworn, or elsewhere, before a Magistrate and attested by a Notary, or before a British Minister, Resident, Consul or Vice Consul.

LXXXVIII.

Punishment for forging signatures required by the Act, or Counterfeiting impressions of the Seal of the Register Office.

If any person shall forge, counterfeit, or imitate, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited or imitated, or knowingly act or assist in forging, counterfeiting or imitating, upon any document upon which the seal of the Register Office is authorized to be impressed, the impression or any part

of the impression of the Seal of the Register Office, or shall knowingly stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, or knowingly act or assist in stamping or marking, any such document with any forged or counterfeited Seal of the Register Office, with the intent to defraud any person whomsoever; or shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or knowingly act or assist in forging or counterfeiting the name, signature or handwriting of any Officer, in any case in which the signature of such Officer is authorized to be made; or shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, or knowingly act or assist in forging or counterfeiting the name, signature or handwriting of any person whomsoever, to any instrument or document which is in and by this Act, or shall by the exercise of any power contained in this Act, be required or directed to be signed by such person; or shall, with an intention to defraud any person whomsoever, use any document upon which any impression or part of the impression of any Seal of the Register Office shall have been forged, counterfeited, or imitated, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or imitated, or any document the signature of which shall be so forged or counterfeited as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, every such person so offending, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be and is hereby declared and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be transported beyond the Seas for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned (with or without hard labour) for any term not exceeding four years nor less than one year.

LXXXIX.

Chief Registrar, with consent of Government, to fix fees to be taken under this Act.

It shall be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or Place (with the consent of the Government thereof) to fix the fees to be taken in the several Register Offices in such Presidency or place in respect of documents to be registered, entries to be made, Searches, Certificates, Office Copies, and other matters to be done in such Office under this Act, and from time to time to vary or wholly abolish any such fees, and fix new fees.

XC.

Power to apply monies received by the Office in payment of the expenses of the same.

It shall be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place, with the consent of the Government thereof, from time to time, to direct that the fees or other payments which shall be received under the authority of this Act, shall be applied, under such Regulations as they shall appoint, in payment of the current or incidental expenses of the said Offices or any of them.

XCI.

Subject to the last power, all monies received by the Office to be paid to the Government Treasury.

Such fees and payments as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may not be applied as lastly hereinbefore mentioned in payment of any of the current or incidental expenses of the Register Offices, shall from time to time be paid into the Government Treasury of the Presidency or Place in which such Register Offices are situate.

XCII.

Accounts of the Office to be audited.

An Account shall be kept in each District Register Office of the fees and other payments received under the authority of this Act, and

of the expenses paid thereout as aforesaid; and such account shall, from time to time, be forwarded to and examined, tried, and audited by the Chief Registrars respectively, as well as the Civil Auditor of each Presidency or Place respectively.

XCIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor or Governor in Council of each of the said Presidencies or Places to assign to the Chief Registrar thereof respectively a Salary not exceeding the monthly sum of , and to every Assistant Registrar a Salary not exceeding the monthly sum of , and to each District Registrar a Salary not exceeding the monthly sum of and to assign to the Clerks and other subordinate Officers of the Registrar Office such Salaries or other remuneration, as, to the said Governments respectively shall seem proper.

XCIV. Every action or suit which shall be brought by any person to recover damages for or by reason of any loss or damage occasioned by any omission or misfeasance of any Officer of the Register Office shall be brought against the Chief Registrar as the nominal defendant, and in case in any such action the plaintiff recover final judgment against such nominal defendant, then, upon the prayer of such plaintiff, the Court or Judge, as the case may be, of the Court where such action or suit shall have been brought, shall and he is hereby directed to certify to the Secretary to the Government of the Presidency or Place in which such action or suit is brought, the fact of such judgment having been so recovered, and the amount of damages and costs recovered; and thereupon, or before the expiration of two Calendar months after such judgment is so certified, the amount of such damages and costs shall be paid by the said Government to the person recovering the same, his Executors, Administrators or representatives. Provided always, that notice in writing of every such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be served upon the Secretaries to Government for the time being, and also upon the Registrar for the time being, one Calendar month at least before the commencement of such action:

Provided also, that no Chief Registrar, nor the real or personal Estate of any Chief Registrar, shall be in any way chargeable with or upon any judgment recovered as aforesaid; nor shall any process or notice in or relating to any such action, (except as aforesaid) be served upon the Chief Registrar, but all such processes and notices shall be served upon the Secretary to the Government of the Presidency or Place in which such action or suit is brought.

XCV. If in any such action or suit judgment be given in favour of the nominal defendant, or the plaintiff withdraw his action or suit, or discontinue, or become non-suit, the plaintiff shall be liable to pay the full costs of defending such action, and the same (when taxed) shall be levied in the name of the nominal defendant by the like process of execution as in other actions or suits of the like nature.

XCVI. If at any time before payment to the plaintiff of any damages recovered by any such judgment as aforesaid, an appeal be made from such judgment, such damages shall not be paid until the judgment is affirmed; and if, after payment to the plaintiff of any damages recovered by any such judgment as aforesaid, such judgment be reversed, the Court, by which such judgment is reversed, shall award a writ of restitution against the plaintiff in the name of the nominal defendant, or order the plaintiff to pay the same to the nominal defendant; and when the moneys thereby directed to be levied, or any part thereof, are brought into Court, the said Court shall order the same to be paid into the Government Treasury to the account of Government.

XCVII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place, with the consent of the Government thereof, to enter into and conclude a compromise with any person claiming a right of action or damages by reason of any loss or damage occasioned by any omission, mistake or misfeasance of any Officer of the Register Office; and, upon payment thereof, the person receiving the same shall execute to the Registrar a release of the cause of action in respect of which such payment is made, and such release may be pleaded in bar to any action which the person executing the same, or any person claiming under him, shall bring to recover damages for or by reason of any loss or damage occasioned by the same omission, mistake, or misfeasance.

XCVIII. Provided also, that the time which by the Act and Regulations now in force is limited for commencing or suing actions, shall, so far as respects any action brought in the manner directed by this Act to recover damages for any loss or damage arising from any omission, mistake or misfeasance of any Officer of the Register Office, be computed and run from the time when actual loss or damage has arisen from such omission, mistake, or misfeasance as aforesaid.

XCIX. Every action which, under the Provisions of this Act, shall be brought by or against any Chief Registrar shall be so brought by or against him by his name of Office; and no such action shall abate by reason of the death or removal from Office of any such Chief Registrar.

C. It shall be lawful for the Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place, with the consent of the Government thereof, from time to time, to make such Regulations, as to him may seem proper, for and in relation to all or any of the matters hereinafter mentioned; viz: for determining the cases in which Assurances are to be indexed in the Index of Titles under new heads and existing heads respectively, and the heads under which Assurances are to be indexed in such Index, and in what cases of Assurances indexed in the Index of Titles, references shall be made under any head in such Index to any other head in such Index, and in what cases of Assurances so indexed, entries in respect thereof shall be made in the Indexes of the names of Grantors, or in the Index to Testators and Intestates, or in the Index of Insolvents, (as the case may require,) and providing generally for the convenient classification and arrangement under heads in the Index

of Titles of the Assurances to be indexed therein, and the making of such references between any heads of such Index in respect of Assurances connected in Title, and of such entries in the Indexes of the names of the Grantors, the Indexes to Testators and Intestates, and the Index to Insolvents, and any other Index kept in the Register Office, as may, in the opinion of the Chief Registrar, tend to render searches easy and safe.

The particulars to be entered in the Indexes to be kept in the Register Office where entries are required under this Act, and the form and manner of such entries.

The correction of errors and supplying of omissions in entries made under this Act.

The issue of Certificates of Registration in substitution for like Certificates which may have been lost or destroyed.

The making of Copies of, and Extracts from, deposited documents, and the granting of Certificates with reference thereto, and the restrictions and conditions under which such copies, extracts, or Certificates shall be given.

The making of searches of, and providing and issuing extracts from, any of the Indexes to be kept at the Register Office, and granting negative or other certificates with reference thereto, the forms of requisition for such copies, extracts or searches as aforesaid, and the giving of receipts for documents received at the Register Office, the mode in which, and the restrictions and conditions under which searches of the Indexes kept at the said Office, and inspection of documents deposited there, shall be permitted.

And for regulating all other matters and things whatsoever connected with the regulation and management of the said Register Offices, and the execution of this Act not specially hereby provided for, and generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and from time to time to alter, vary or revoke any such regulations, and make any new regulation in relation to the matters aforesaid; and all regulations to be made under this Act by the Chief Registrar, with such consent as aforesaid, shall be published in the "Government Gazette," and a copy thereof shall be sent to each District Registrar in the said Presidency or place, and such District Registrar shall retain such copy, and permit persons to inspect the same, and to make copies and extracts of and from the same.

CI. The Chief Registrar of each Presidency or place shall, within one month after the commencement of registration under this Act, send to the Secretary to the Government of such Presidency or place a report of the Districts formed under this Act and of all other Acts and matters done by the Registrar preparatory to such commencement of registration, and shall also, in the month of January in every year, send to such Secretary a general report of his proceedings under this Act, and of the business of the chief Register Office, and of the other District Register offices subordinate to him, and shall specify in such report whether any and what difficulties have arisen in or in relation to registration under this Act, or the searches required to be made, or otherwise in the operation of this Act, or any regulations made thereunder, and whether any and what alterations have been suggested which appear to him expedient, or have occurred to him, and whether the same can or cannot be

effected without the aid of the Legislature, and may in such report make such observations or suggestions in relation to the matters aforesaid as the Chief Registrar may think fit; and every such report shall be laid before the Governor General of India in Council, within two months after the receipt thereof, by the said Governments respectively.

CII. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless such meanings be repugnant or inconsistent with the context, (that is to say)

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

The word "Person" shall apply to and include corporations.

The word "Assurance" shall extend to a feoffment, grant, bargain, and sale, bill of sale, lease and release, deed of covenant, gift, mortgage, lease or agreement for a lease for a longer period than seven years, and any assignment of such lease, and also to a lien, guarantee, contract, agreement, memorandum, or any document by this Act declared to be an Assurance, or any other deed or document whereby any lands, money or moveable property are conveyed, transferred, appointed or assigned, except such documents as by Sections XXXIV. and XXXV. of this Act are excepted, and every person claiming derivatively under any Assurance shall be considered as claiming under the same.

The word "Grantor" shall apply to any person by whom lands, money or moveable property shall be conveyed, transferred, appointed, charged, assigned or otherwise affected.

The word "District" shall mean a District formed under this Act.

The word "Lands" shall extend to all lands, tenements and hereditaments of any tenure, and all houses, buildings and walls thereupon, and any estate or interest in the same, whether legal or equitable.

The word "Title" shall extend to a power or right to convey or otherwise affect lands.

The word "Will" shall extend to a Codicil, Wasayutnumah, or other testamentary paper, or to an appointment by Will, or by writing in the nature of a Will in exercise of a Power.

The word "Addition," where the addition of any person, whose name is required by this Act to be entered in any Index is hereby directed to be entered with such name, shall mean the description as to residence, title, rank, profession or occupation of such person.

The expression "the District in which such Assurance is made" shall mean the District wherein the party who conveys, assures, assigns, transfers, or appoints by such Assurance executes the same, and where two or more parties thereby convey, assure, transfer, assign or appoint, the District in which the same is executed by the second or last party who conveys, assures, transfers, assigns or appoints thereby.

The expression "after the execution thereof" by the party who conveys, assures, transfers, assigns or appoints thereby, when there are two or more of such parties, shall mean the second or last party who conveys, assures, transfers, assigns, or appoints thereby.

SCHEDULE A

FORMS FOR RECEIPT BOOKS.

FORM 1.

Receipts for "The Register of Titles relating to lands."

<p>RECEIPT.</p> <p>No. 20 <i>Calcutta, District Register Office.</i> Assurance deposited in this Office on the 10th day of January 1853, at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 A. M. Date of Assurance, . . . 9th January 1853. Parties to ditto, <i>Baboo Goroochurn Ghose of the one part.</i> <i>John Brown and Edward Jones of the other part.</i></p> <p>Entries in Indexes to "The Register of Title Deeds relating to lands." . . .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Titles—No. 2 of 50 Hastings' Street, Calcutta.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Grantors, . . . <i>Baboo Goroochurn Ghose.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Insolvents, . . .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Testators and Intestates, . . .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Land Index (if any), . . .</p> <p>Signed <i>John Cox,</i> District Registrar.</p>		<p>RECEIPT.</p> <p>No. 20 <i>Calcutta, District Register Office.</i> Assurance deposited in this Office on the 10th day of January 1853, at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10 A. M. Date of Assurance, . . . 9th January 1853. Parties to ditto, <i>Baboo Goroochurn Ghose of the one part.</i> <i>John Brown and Edward Jones of the other part.</i></p> <p>Entries in Indexes to "The Register of Title Deeds relating to lands." . . .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Titles—No. 2 of 50 Hastings' Street, Calcutta.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Grantors, . . . <i>Baboo Goroochurn Ghose.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Insolvents, . . .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Testators and Intestates, . . .</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Land Index (if any), . . .</p> <p>Signed <i>John Cox,</i> District Registrar.</p>
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N. B.—The words and figures in Italics in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be, and references must be added to all other Indexes in which the Assurance is registered.

FORM 2.

Receipts for "The General Register."

<p>RECEIPT.</p> <p>No. 50 <i>Calcutta, District Register Office.</i> Assurance deposited in this Office, on the 12th day of January 1853, at 20 minutes past 1 P. M. Date of Assurance, . . . 10th January 1853. Parties to ditto, . . . <i>John Cochrane,</i> <i>Offl. Assee. of the 1st part.</i> <i>Hurriachunder Ghose, . 2nd part.</i> <i>Dwarkanath Ghose, . 3rd part.</i></p> <p>Entries in Indexes to "The General Register,"</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Grantors, . . . <i>John Cochrane.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Insolvents, . . . <i>Hurriachunder Ghose.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Testators and Intestates, . . .</p> <p>Signed <i>John Cox,</i> District Registrar.</p>		<p>RECEIPT.</p> <p>No. 50 <i>Calcutta, District Register Office.</i> Assurance deposited in this Office, on the 12th day of January 1853, at 20 Minutes past 1 P. M. Date of Assurance, . . . 10th January 1853. Parties to ditto, . . . <i>John Cochrane,</i> <i>Offl. Assee. of the 1st part.</i> <i>Hurriachunder Ghose, . 2nd part.</i> <i>Dwarkanath Ghose, . . 3rd part.</i></p> <p>Entries in Indexes to "The General Register,"</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Grantors, . . . <i>John Cochrane.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Insolvents, . . . <i>Hurriachunder Ghose.</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Testators and Intestates, . . .</p> <p>Signed <i>John Cox,</i> District Registrar.</p>
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N. B.—The words and figures in Italics in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be, and references must be added to all other Indexes in which the Assurance is registered.

FORM 3.

Receipts for Register of Leases.

<p>RECEIPT.</p> <p>No. 10 <i>Calcutta, District Register Office.</i> Lease deposited in this Office, on the 10th day of January 1853. Date of Lease, 9th of January 1853. Parties to ditto, <i>Muttyloll Doss.</i> <i>Annundchunder Ghose.</i></p> <p>Entries in Indexes to "the Register of Leases,"</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Titles, { No. 1 of 20 Flag Street, Calcutta.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Lessors, <i>Muttyloll Doss.</i></p> <p>Signed <i>John Cox,</i> District Registrar.</p>		<p>RECEIPT.</p> <p>No. 10 <i>Calcutta, District Register Office.</i> Lease deposited in this Office, on the 10th day of January 1853. Date of Lease, 9th of January 1853. Parties to ditto, <i>Muttyloll Doss.</i> <i>Annundchunder Ghose.</i></p> <p>Entries in Indexes to "the Register of Leases,"</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of Titles, { No. 1 of 20 Flag Street, Calcutta.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Index of the names of Lessors, <i>Muttyloll Doss.</i></p> <p>Signed <i>John Cox,</i> District Registrar.</p>
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N. B.—The words and figures in Italics in this Form to be filled up as the case may be.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 20th day of May, 1852.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

witness as aforesaid, and if any such witness, to whom a summons has been delivered, shall abscond or conceal himself so that he cannot be seized and brought before the Court, his property shall be liable to attachment and sale, in the same manner as is provided by Sections XII, XIV, and XV, of this Act with respect to witnesses on whom the Nazir may be unable to serve a summons.

XI. If a witness, who attends pursuant to a summons, shall have incurred any expense in consequence of his being required to appear, the judge shall award to him such sum for his charges as may appear reasonable, whether he be examined or not, and until payment of the sum so awarded, the person summoned may refuse to give evidence.

XII. When a witness after diligent search, to be certified by a return of the Nazir, cannot be found, it shall be deemed a sufficient service of the summons on such witness, if a proclamation requiring his attendance to give evidence be affixed, in the presence and with the attestation of two respectable householders of the village, outside of his house or place of usual abode, and if such witness does not attend within four weeks from the date of the proclamation being so affixed, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court, on oath, that the evidence of the witness is material to the cause, and that he cannot be found, and that there is good ground for believing that he has absconded to avoid giving evidence therein, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the Judge shall deem reasonable, (but subject to the same limitation as to the articles exempt from attachment as in case of attachment for arrears of rent,) shall be liable to attachment and sale. Provided always, that when the order of attachment and sale shall have been issued by any Court subordinate to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, an appeal shall lie within one month from the date of the order of the subordinate Court to the Court to which its orders are generally appealable, and the rules in force in regard to sales made in execution of decrees, as to the place or manner of sale, and as to claims of third parties to property attached and notified for sale, shall be held applicable to such sales, or to sales in satisfaction of fines under Section X. of this Act.

XIII. It shall not be necessary to postpone the decision of a case for the evidence of a witness confined or absconding beyond such period as may appear proper to the Judge, upon application made to him according to Section XIX. of this Act.

XIV. The cost of the attachment shall be borne in the first instance by the party applying for it, and the Court issuing the summons and attachment shall not proceed to sale of the property, if the person summoned as a witness shall appear and satisfy the Court that his absence was not owing to any wilful default. Upon the appearance of such witness, the Court shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as it shall deem fit, and if the witness appearing shall fail to satisfy the Court that his previous absence was not owing to any wilful default, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to release the property from attachment, upon payment of all costs, and of such fine as the Court may deem reasonable, with reference to the circumstances of the case, and the condition in life of the witness, and such fine may be recovered by sale of his property, a sufficient portion of

which may be retained under attachment for that purpose.

XV. All orders as to costs or fines or the levy thereof under the last preceding Section, and all orders passed under Section X. of this Act, shall be subject to the like appeal as hereinbefore in Section XII. mentioned.

XVI. On the day appointed for trial, the judge shall require the parties or their pleaders to state and argue on their cases orally in open Court, with reference to the issues previously declared in the proceeding recorded under Section X. Regulation XXVI. of 1814.

XVII. The evidence of the attending witnesses shall be taken in open Court before the parties or their representatives, in the presence and under the personal direction of the judge, and shall be recorded in such manner and according to such forms as shall be from time to time prescribed in that behalf by the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

XVIII. In cases where the evidence is needed of females who, according to the customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear as witnesses in a Court of Justice, or in any other case in which the Judge shall be of opinion that the ends of justice require and justify it, he may issue a Commission to any Officer of his Court or other person to be named in such Commission for the examination of such females or persons, in the presence of both parties to the suit or their Vakeels, and with liberty to the parties or their Vakeels to cross-examine, anything in Section V. of Act VII. of 1841 to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge that any application has been preferred to him for the examination of any party to a suit appeal or proceeding from vexatious or malicious motives, it shall be lawful for such Judge to impose a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, on the party by whom or on whose behalf such application shall have been made, and the said fine shall be realized in like manner as other fines imposed under Section X., and the orders imposing such fines, or for the attachment and sale of the property of such person, shall be subject to the same appeal as hereinbefore in Section XII. provided.

XX. On or before the day appointed for trial, the Judge may, for any sufficient reason, such as the unavoidable absence of any material witness, or for other good cause, on the application of either party, postpone the hearing to another day, to be named, on such terms as to the payment of the costs of postponement to the other party, as to the Judge shall seem reasonable.

XXI. The recording of evidence on the trial of any suit, when begun under the rules above enacted, shall continue on the same day, or on consecutive days, until the whole of the evidence of the witnesses present has been heard, and after considering such testimony and the documentary evidence adduced, the Judge shall record his judgment under Act XII. of 1843.

XXII. The Judge, on the application of either party, shall cause public notice to be given in Court, either before or during the examination of any witness, requiring all other witnesses who have been summoned in the same cause, and who are present in Court, to leave the Court. Any witness in a cause who remains in Court after

the giving of such notice, shall be punishable as for contempt, and shall be liable at the discretion of the Judge to any fine not exceeding rupees 200, or to imprisonment in the Civil Jail with or without labor for any term not exceeding three Calendar months.

XXIII. Any party to a suit appeal or proceeding who is examined as a witness therein, shall be examined under the same rules as are now in force for the examination of other witnesses, and shall be liable, in respect of any false evidence given by him on any issue material to such suit appeal or proceeding, to punishment for perjury, under the provisions of Regulation II. of 1807.

XXIV. The word "Judge," as used in this Act, shall be taken to mean the person presiding, or having the chief judicial authority in any Court, however designated, in the Presidency of Bengal or its places subordinate thereto.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 27th day of April next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 222.

Fort William, Home Department,
the 4th March 1852.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. H. Lushington to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, from the 28th ultimo.

No. 233.

The 6th March 1852.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. R. Manderson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 234.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. Ogilvie to resign the East India Company's Civil Service from the date on which the Pilot may leave the Steamer "Hindostan" at Sea.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 230.

Fort William, Home Department, Ecclesiastical,
the 6th March 1852.

NOTIFICATION.—The services of the Reverend H. Moule, Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 472.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
the 5th March 1852.

NOTIFICATIONS.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. Allen to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, during the absence of Sir H. M. Elliot, K. C. B.

No. 473.

Captain G. Ramany received charge of the Office of Resident of Nipal, from Lieutenant C. H. Nicholletta, on the 17th ultimo.

No. 480.

Lieutenant R. H. Kentinge received charge of the Office of Political Assistant in Nimar, from Lieutenant Evans, on the 10th ultimo.

No. 489.

Mr. Apothecary Nulty, attached to the 5th Regiment Punjab Infantry, received Medical charge of the Jail and Civil Station of Dehra Ghazee Khan from Dr. Irwin, on the 8th ultimo.

No. 490.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders issued by Brigadier J. Parsons, C. B., Commanding Sindiah's Contingent.

Camp Desgaum, 29th January 1852.

Captain R. Warburton, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by G. O. G. G. 10th instant, will be struck off the Rolls of the Contingent from the date of publication of this Order at Gwalior.

Captain A. W. Hawkins, Commanding 4th Company Artillery, will receive charge from Captain Warburton of the Garrison, No. 1 and 2 Companies Artillery, and will remain at Gwalior in charge of these Companies, till further orders, subject to confirmation.

Camp Indore, 9th February 1852.

Captain Macdonald, 2nd in Command 7th Infantry, will receive charge of No. 4 Light Field Battery from the date of its arrival at Seepree, during the absence of Captain A. W. Hawkins on duty at Gwalior, subject to confirmation.

No. 491.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Lieutenant R. Young, Assistant Commissioner Dehra Ghazee Khan, in G. O. of the 3d November, is cancelled from the 14th December last, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

EDW. THOMAS,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4.

Fort William, Financial Department,
the 14th February 1852.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Batta, and Allowances of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments, for February 1852, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments, on Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

Civil ditto, on Monday, the 15th proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

J. A. DORIS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 504.

Orders by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—The 26th February 1852.—Mr. J. Combe to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd Grade, in the District of Shahabad. This cancels the Orders of the 26th ultimo, appointing Mr. Combe to be a Joint Magistrate in Chumparun.

Baboo Chunder Sikar Roy to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843 in East Burdwan.

Pundit Modhnaundun Gupto to be Teacher of Anatomy and General Superintendent of the Hindustani and Bengallee Classes in the Medical College.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sibchunder Kurmoker to be Teacher of Materia Medica to the same Classes.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Prosanno Coomar Mitter to be Teacher of Medicine to the same Classes.

Baboo Sibchunder Nundy, Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph at Diamond Harbour, to be Post Master at that Station.

Moulvee Rusheednoon Nubbee to be Law Officer of Hooghly.

The 28th February 1852.—Lieutenant J. C. Haughton to officiate as First Class Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the South-West Frontier at Singbhoom, during the absence of Lieutenant J. S. Davies, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. Emerson to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the South-West Frontier, at Sumbulpore, during the absence of Lieutenant J. C. Haughton, or until further orders.

Leave of Absence.—The 26th February 1852.—Mr. E. Sandys, Magistrate of Tipperah, for one month, under Section V. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

The 4th March 1852.—The leave of absence granted to Mr. R. B. Garrett, Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent of Cuttack, now Officiating Judge of Beerbhoom, in Orders of the 15th December last, has been cancelled at his request.

Notification.—The 5th March 1852.—Mr. E. Sandys, Magistrate of Tipperah, made over charge of his office to Mr. J. S. Spankie, on the 14th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. Agnew, Officiating Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Gowaiparah, made over charge of the Treasury of the Collectorate and the current duties of his Judicial and Revenue Offices to Mr. Sub-Assistant H. Driver, on the 24th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding into the interior on public duty.

Dr. A. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, resumed charge of his Office on the 25th ultimo, from Mr. F. J. Cockburn, who will continue in charge of the Treasury and the current duties during Dr. Campbell's absence on duty in the interior of the district.

Mr. F. B. Drummond made over charge of the Tirhoot Collectorate to Mr. Deputy Collector J. R. Davies, and not to Mr. G. G. Morris as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st January last.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, joined his Station on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. B. W. Colvin, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Sea on the Ship "Aurora," which vessel was left by the Pilot on the 1st instant.

Mr. W. T. Law, Superintendent of the Calcutta Police, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th ultimo.

The Reverend James Herdman, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, having resumed charge of his functions, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in Orders of the 10th ultimo, has been cancelled from the 2nd instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 94 of 1852.

Foreign Department,
Agra, the 27th February 1852.

Appointment.—Mr. Christopher Weston Fagan to officiate as Agent to the Lieutenant Governor at Banda.

No. 96 of 1852.

Agra, the 1st March 1852.

Appointment.—Lieutenant Charles Robert Douglas, of the 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commandant of the Palace Guards at Delhi.

No. 892 of 1852.

Judicial Department,

Agra, the 28th February 1852.

Appointments.—Mr. Philip Charles Trench to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Seharunpoor.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

Mr. James Ralph Barnes to be Magistrate and Collector of Shajehanpoor.

Mr. Francis Otway Mayne to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shajehanpoor, but to continue to officiate at Puttiallee, till further orders.

The above Appointments are to have effect from the date on which Mr. G. F. Franco resigns the Service.

No. 327 of 1852.

General Department, N. W. P.,

Agra, the 28th February 1852.

Appointment.—Mr. A. A. Roberts to be a Member of the Local Committee Public Instruction at Delhi.

No. 329 A. of 1852.

Appointment.—Captain J. R. Oldfield, Engineers, to be Principal of the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, from the date on which Lieutenant MacLagan vacates the appointment.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

W. MOIR,
Secy. to the Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, the 5th March 1852.

No. 155 of 1852.—Captain and Brevet Major John Robertson Younger, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Meerut Division, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Major, from the 9th March 1852.

No. 156 of 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon James Alexander Guise to be Surgeon, from the 20th February 1852, vice Surgeon Henry Sill, deceased.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Supernumerary Apothecary Edward Jonathan Eliot to be Apothecary,	} From the 1st February 1852, vice Apothecary Charles Oakley, deceased.
Supernumerary Hospital Steward John Collins to be Supernumerary Apothecary,	
Assistant Apothecary Edgar Grove Roderick to be Supernumerary Steward,	
Supernumerary Assistant Apothecary Michael Heher to be Assistant Apothecary,	
Hospital Apprentice Robert Davis to be Supernumerary Assistant Apothecary,	

No. 157 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:

Captain George Barnes Hobson, of the 72nd Regiment Native Infantry,	} On Medical Certificate.

No. 158 of 1852.—The following Appointments have been made by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, on the 27th February 1852:

Captain H. Vetch, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Commissioner of Assam, but to continue in charge of the Political duties of Upper Assam, until further orders.

Captain E. T. Dalton, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a First Class Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, but to continue in charge of the Luckimpore and Dibrughur Division, until further orders.

Captain C. S. Reynolds, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a First Class Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, but to continue in charge of the Durrung Division, until further orders.

Captain E. A. Rowlatt, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Second Class Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, but to continue in charge of the Gowahatty Division, until further orders.

The undermentioned Appointment has been made in the Judicial and Revenue Department, N. W. P., on the 24th February 1852:

Captain R. Robertson, of the 70th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory from the 26th February 1852, in the room of Captain E. J. Robinson, 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, placed, at his own request, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 159 of 1852.—Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Smith Price, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Major, from the 25th February 1852.

J. S. BANKS,
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
in the Mily. Dept.*

*Town Major's Office, Fort William,
5th March 1852.*

MEMORANDUM.—The repairs to the Main Bridge of the St. George's Gate having been completed, the Gateway is re-opened from this date, as usual.

The Water Gate will be available only for the entrance of Carriages as heretofore.

H. P. BURN,
Town Major.

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Sennaphore Tower in the Fort, Three Quarters of a Second (¾) before Mean Noon.

H. P. BURN,
Town Major.
Fort William, 3rd March 1852.

General Post Office Notifications.

Export Overland Mail via Bombay.

THE Government of Bombay having appointed the 3rd of the ensuing month of April for the departure of the next Steamer therefrom with a Mail for Suez—Notice accordingly is hereby given, for general information, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters and papers from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by that opportunity, will be Wednesday, the 24th Proximo, and that the first set of the Overland Packets will be closed at, and despatched from this Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd idem.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office, }
the 28th February 1852. }*

NOTICE.—The Cart conveying the Mails for the North Western Provinces was attacked by Dacoits on the 23rd ultimo, while in transit between the Arrah and Benares Districts, at about a Mile East of Sunna Dāk Chokee, and the Mails carried off. The Mails have all been recovered, with the exception of the Sherghotty Wallet of that date for Benares, which contained the undermentioned Packets:—

- 5 Packets from Gyah for Benares.
- 1 Packet from Dum Dum for Ditto.
- 1 Ditto from Chandernagore for Ditto.
- 1 Ditto from Bogodhur for Ditto.
- 1 Ditto from Mungulpore for Ditto.
- 1 Ditto from Burdwan for Ditto.
- 2 Packets from Sherghotty to Ditto.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
*Deputy Post Master General,
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, } in Charge.
the 5th January 1852. }*

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Despatch No. 29 of 1851, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 24th September, forwarded to this Office by the Government of Bengal, is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General,
in Charge.

Calcutta, General Post Office, }
the 8th November, 1851. }

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

No. 29 of 1851.

Our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William
in Bengal.

1st. We have been informed, by direction of Her Majesty's Post Master General, under date the 18th instant, that "His Lordship has obtained the authority of the Treasury to despatch in future from the General Post Office in London the Mail for India *via* Marseilles on the evening of the 8th of the month, instead of the 7th as hitherto; except on the occasions of the 8th falling on a Sunday, when the Mail will be despatched on the evening of the following day, and that this arrangement will come into operation with the Mail of the 8th proximo."

2nd. You will be careful, that the several Post Masters under your Presidency are duly advised of this alteration which we have by the present Mail notified to our Agents at Aden and in Egypt.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,
and 12 other Directors.

London, the 24th September, 1851.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. SETON-KARR,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
(True Copy.)

J. R. B. BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a letter, No. 12827, dated 28th April last, from the Secretary to Her Majesty's General Post Office, London, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
The 30th June, 1851. }

Colonial, No. 12827:
General Post Office, 26th April, 1851.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 6th ultimo on the subject of the New Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States, I beg to acquaint you, that letters arriving in this Country from India, addressed to the United States, can be sent forward to their destination, leaving the British Postage chargeable for their conveyance, to be paid by the persons to whom they are addressed.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) W. L. MABERLY.
The Post Master General, Calcutta.
(True Copy.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Notice issued by the London General Post Office, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 30th April, 1851. }

Instructions No. 4, 1851. By Command of the
Post Master General.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to all Post
Masters, Sub-Post Masters and Letter Receivers.

Parliamentary Proceedings to India and Hong
Kong, *via* Southampton.

General Post Office, February, 1851.

On and after the 1st March next, printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Colonial Legislatures, may be transmitted by the Post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, or Hong Kong, *via* Southampton, (subject, however, to all the existing regulations and restrictions) at the following reduced rates of postage, *viz.*:

For any weight not exceeding four	} 1 d.
Ounces,	
Ditto exceeding four	} 2 d.
Ounces and not exceeding eight Ounces;	
Ditto exceeding eight	} 3 d.
Ounces and not exceeding twelve Ounces,	
Ditto exceeding twelve	} 4 d.
Ounces and not exceeding sixteen Ounces;	

and so on in proportion, *viz.*, for every additional four Ounces in weight, above the weight of sixteen Ounces, an additional rate of one Penny, it being understood, that any lesser weight than four Ounces, shall be charged as four Ounces.

This Postage, which is entirely British Postage, and does not include the rate chargeable for conveyance in India, must, in all cases, be paid in advance.

(True copy.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Dy. Post Master General, in Charge.

NOTICE.—The subjoined Extract from a Letter dated 5th instant, received from the Post Master Hydrabad, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 17th September, 1851, }

Extract of a Letter from Captain W. Shelly, Post
Master, Hydrabad, to C. P. Brown, Esq., Post
Master General, Fort Saint George, No. 197,
dated 5th September, 1851.

That all Letters, Papers and Parcels, addressed to Warungull, should be superscribed *via* Secundrabad, instead of *via* Nacricull as heretofore, the runners stationed between the latter station and Warungull having been removed, and posted on a direct route from Secundrabad to Warungull.

(True Extract.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General.

Monthly Account of Salt in Store in the several Agencies and the Sulkea Golahs, up to 29th February 1852, together with 4 per Cent. reserve for Golah wastage.

<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>1254 or 1847-48 and previous years.</i>	<i>1255 or 1848-49.</i>	<i>1256 or 1849-50.</i>	<i>1257 or 1850-51.</i>	<i>1258 or 1851-52.</i>	<i>Total Quantity in Store</i>
<i>Hidgeller.</i>	<i>Mds. S. C.</i>	<i>Mds. S. C.</i>	<i>Mds. S. C.</i>	<i>Mds. S. C.</i>	<i>Mds. S. C.</i>	<i>Mds. S. C.</i>
Pungah Salt, Ghaut } Rassoolpore, - }	o o o	o o o	o o o	139481 o o	o o o	139481 o o
Ditto do. Kissenugur, }	o o o	o o o	o o o	10975 20 o	o o o	10975 20 o
Ditto do. Rannugur, }	o o o	o o o	o o o	191614 o o	o o o	191614 o o
Goteha Salt, - }	6041 24 o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	6041 24 o
Total, -	6041 24 o	o o o	o o o	348070 20 o	o o o	355013 4 o
<i>Tumlook.</i>						
Pungah Ghaut, Na- rannpore, - }	o o o	o o o	o o o	101163 19 o	o o o	101163 19 o
Total, -	o o o	o o o	o o o	101163 19 o	o o o	101163 19 o
<i>Chittagong.</i>						
Pungah Nazimpore, } Ghaut Domescolly, }	111671 8 15½	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	111671 8 15½
Ditto, Arracan ditto, }	o o o	15117 20 o	o o o	o o o	o o o	15117 20 o
Do. Suider Ghaut }	o o o	o o o	285516 4 o	773138 30 o	o o o	1058655 3 o
Agency, - }	302667 30 o	o o o	o o o	30893 o o	1001 o 4	424661 30 4
Ditto ditto, Arracan,						
Total, -	504228 38 15½	15117 20 o	285516 4 o	804031 30 o	1001 o 4	1008806 22 3½
<i>Bulloosh.</i>						
Pungah Ghaut Ken- kra, Arracan, - }	o o o	o o o	o o o	51593 10 o	o o o	51593 10 o
Total, -	o o o	o o o	o o o	51593 10 o	o o o	51593 10 o
<i>Sulkea.</i>						
Pungah, Cuttack, -	749372 20 o	18498 25 o	2752 20 o	o o o	o o o	770021 25 o
Ditto, Balasore, -	o o o	o o o	o o o	100402 18 o	o o o	100402 18 o
Ditto, Khoreda, -	227 21 8	377 22 o	329 o o	14447 o o	o o o	15841 3 8
Ditto, Chilka, -	27 30 o	116 o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	143 30 o
Kurkuteh, Madras }	645 o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	645 o o
Permit, 1st quality, }	95907 28 o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	95907 28 o
Ditto ditto, 2nd ditto, }	53093 o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	53093 o o
Pungah, Hidgeller, }	o o o	o o o	o o o	355727 20 o	o o o	355727 20 o
Kallimugur, - }	o o o	401118 4 o	o o o	o o o	o o o	401118 4 o
Do. do. Rassoolpore, }	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o
Ditto, 24-Pergun- }	122385 o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	122385 o o
nahs, Narainpore, }	o o o	49172 20 o	o o o	o o o	o o o	49172 20 o
Do. do., Diamond }	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o
Harbour, - }	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o
Do. do., Saugor, - }	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o	o o o
Total, -	1021058 19 8	400280 31 o	3081 20 o	470576 38 o	o o o	1804597 28 8
<i>Arracan.</i>						
Pungah Ghaut, }	3868 9 o	6371 o o	o o o	33270 20 o	54025 o o	98132 29 o
Kyook Phyo, }						
Total, -	3868 9 o	6371 o o	o o o	33270 20 o	54025 o o	98132 29 o
Grand Total, -	1536605 11 7½	490769 11 o	298597 24 o	1808708 28 o	55020 o 4	4180304 32 11½

CECIL BEADON, *Junior Secretary.*

Board of Revenue, the 3rd March 1852.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1850-51, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th March 1852, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,800 Chests, viz.:

Behar Opium,.....	1,920
Benares Ditto,	880

Total Chests, ... 2,800

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 5th November 1851, and published in the *Calcutta and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 16th and 25th March 1852, respectively, that is to say, no Sub-Treasurer's Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for Deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers at the Sale, will be received after 4 P. M. of Tuesday, the 16th March 1852; and no Treasury Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 25th March 1852.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for Sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1850-51, will be brought to Sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below:

	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Monday, 12th April 1852,.....	1920	880	2800
On or about Monday, 10th May 1852,	1920	880	2800
On or about Thursday, 10th June 1852,	1920	880	2800
On or about Monday, 12th July 1852,	1920	880	2800
On or about Tuesday, 10th August 1852, ...	1920	880	2800
On or about Friday, 10th September 1852, }	1920	880	2800
On or about Monday, 11th October 1852, ... }	1920	880	2800
On or about Wednesday, 10th November 1852, }	1920	880	2800
On or about Friday, 10th December 1852, }	1892	869	2761
	17252	7909	25161

By order of the Board of Revenue, Fort William, the 21st February 1852,

CECIL BEADON, *Junior Secretary.*

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.—With reference to the advertisement issued from this Office, under date 5th November 1851, it is hereby notified, that 300 Chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 10th February 1852, which were reserved for the French Government, and have not been cleared, will be resold on account of Government

at the Exchange Hall, on Wednesday, the 10th March 1852, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of 2,800 Chests advertised for that day.

2. The conditions of resale will be the same as those of the sale of the 2,800 Chests referred to.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

CECIL BEADON,

Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
the 25th February 1852. }

THE Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, acting under the authority of Act X. of 1852, publish for general information

1st. Section XXXVII. of the said Act, viz., "Where any house, building, or ground, within the said Town, has been vacant for sixty consecutive days in any quarter of a year, the rates for that quarter shall be remitted, provided that the owner of such house, building, or land, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, to the Secretary of the Commissioners, within seven days next after the day on which it becomes vacant; and if such notice of vacancy be not given within the said seven days, the said rates shall be remitted from the day on which the notice may be delivered to the Secretary."

2nd. By virtue of the powers given to the Commissioners in Sections XXXIII, XLIII, XLIV. and XLVI. of the said Act, the Commissioners have delegated authority as follows:

Firstly. To Baboo Ramdhun Ghose, Officiating Collector, to sign and issue Assessment Bills for the House Tax imposed under the Statute 33rd of George III., Chapter LII., Section CLVIII., Act XVI. of 1847, and Act X. of 1852, in the form A. contained in the Second Schedule annexed to the last mentioned Act, or to the like effect. Also to sign and issue the Assessment Bills of the Tax on Carriages and Horses for the 12th quarter, (viz.) the months of November and December 1851, and January 1852.

Secondly.—To the Collecting Sircars to sign for the Collector and serve the "Notices of Demand" in the form B. contained in the said second Schedule, or to the like effect.

Thirdly. To Ramdhun Ghose, 1st Division,

Mr. J. Markham, 2nd ditto,

Mr. J. Riddle, 3rd ditto.

Mr. R. W. Sherriff, 4th ditto,

authority to collect the arrears of the Tax on Carriages and Horses, and to sign and issue Notices of Demand for the same in their respective Divisions.

Fourthly. To Mr. J. O. Beckett, Secretary, to sign and issue "Summons to pay and Summons to give evidence" in the forms C. and D., respectively, contained in the said second Schedule, or to the like effect.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. O. BECKETT,

Secy. to the Comrs.

1st March 1852.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Samuel } On Wednesday, the
Moreino, formerly of Chit- } 25th day of February
tagong, at present a pri- } last, It was ordered
soner in the Common Jail, } that the Hearing in
a Clerk in the Office of } this matter shall be
the Magistrate of Chitta- } on the 1st day of May
gong aforesaid, an Insol- } next, and that the
vent. } said Insolvent do
then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Smoult and Hedger, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 2nd March 1852.

In the matter of Heram- } On Tuesday, the
bomath Thakoor, of Pa- } 24th day of February
toria Ghattah in Calcutta, } last, It was ordered
Banian, an Insolvent. } that the hearing in
this matter shall be on the 3rd day of April next,
and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined by the said Court.

J. Orr, Attorney.

In the matter of Nonniah } On Thursday, the
Mitrany, late of Burra } 26th day of February
Bazar, and formerly an } last, It was ordered
occupant or tenant of } that the hearing in
certain public tatties, si- } this matter shall be
tuated in the said Bazar in } on the 3rd day of
Calcutta, an Insolvent. } April next, and that
the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined
by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of James Biale Meldrum, heretofore of Commercial Buildings, in Calcutta, carrying on business in co-partnership with Thomas Lindley Owen, John Finbar Hussey and Frederick Boyce, under the style or firm of Owen, Meldrum and Co., and which said business was also designated or called "The Calcutta and Cawnpore Waggon Train Company," and now of Burdwan in the Province of Bengal, but at present residing at Bow Bazar in Calcutta, a Surveyor in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, an Insolvent.

In the matter of James Biale Meldrum, of Burdwan in the Province of Bengal, but at present residing in How Bazar in Calcutta, a Surveyor in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, an Insolvent.

Marshall, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, 2nd March 1852.

Military Orphan Press.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that from and after the date of this advertisement all Bills and Receipts connected with the Military Orphan Press, will be signed by the Secretary of the Military Orphan Society, and that without such signature no Bills nor Receipts will be considered valid and sufficient.

By order of the General Management of the
Military Orphan Society,

JOHN T. D. KIDD,
KIDDERPORE, } Secy. M. O. S.
31st January, 1851. }

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI. Act No. I. of 1845, that the undermentioned Estate in Zillah Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District on Friday, the 19th March 1852, for Arrears of Revenue and other Demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue.

No. of Class.	Class of Mehal.	Number of the Mehal on the District Rent Roll.	Name of Mehal.	Recorded Proprietor.	Sudder Jumma.	Balance due on the 19th day of March 1852.	REMARKS.
	Permanently settled Estate,	21	Kt. Chur Bhallabad, Pergh. Nossabaye,	Ramkunnie Bhoomic,	17 4 0	13 0 0	{ This Mehal to be recd, owing to the non-realization of the purchase-money at the last sale.

Jessore Collectorate, the 2nd March 1852.

R. HAMPTON, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section XVI. Act 1. of 1845, that the undermentioned Estate in Zillah Burdwan, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District on Saturday, the 20th March 1852, or 8th Chyite 1258 B. S., for Arrears of Revenue and other Demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue.

No. of Class.	Class of Mehal.	Number of the Mehal in the District Rent Roll or Register.	Name of Mehal.	Recorded Proprietor.	Sudder Jumma. Co.'s Re.	Balance due up to November 1851, or Ugghun 1258 B. S.	REMARKS.
1	Estate Permanently settled,.....	2600	Konda, &c., Pergh. Serghur,.....	Naulchaund Bose,	23 11 5	12 0 0	To be re-sold, the first purchaser having failed to complete his purchase.

Burdwan Collectorate, the 3rd March 1852.

EDMD. DRUMMOND, Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act No. I. of 1845, that the undermentioned Estate in Zillah Mymensingh, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District, on Thursday, the 25th March 1852, or 13th Chyite 1258 B. S., for Arrears of Revenue due up to the Kist of Agrun, 1258 B. S.

No. of Class.	Class of Mehal.	No. of the Mehal in the District Rent Roll or Register.	Name of Mehal.	Recorded Proprietor.	Sudder Jumma.	Balance due up to the Kist of Agrun 1258 B. S.	REMARKS.
1	Permanently settled,.....	4592	Pergunnah Pookereah, Kismut Sharetoile, Talook Ramkunth Chukerbutty,...	Blugwan Mookapadeo, Auction purchaser, {	29 6 5	26 10 8	.

Mymensingh Collectorate, the 28th February 1852.

E. W. MOLONEY,

Assistant Collector in Charge.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association.

THE Half-Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Steam Tug Association, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on Monday, the 15th instant, at noon.

The Meeting will be made special, with reference to the Fifth Resolution of the last Half-Yearly Meeting, to take into consideration the re-valuation of the property of the Association.

GORDON, STUART & CO.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 1st March 1852.

NOTICE.—The Effects of the late Captain James Hargreaves, of the Ship "Duke of Wellington," are under the Seal and Custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person duly authorized to receive them.

F. W. RIPLEY,
Offg. J. A. Comr., in Charge.

Akyab, Civil Court, }
the 20th February 1852. }

NOTICE.—The Effects of the late Alfred Savigney, Esq., European British Subject, Head Master of the Akyab Government School, are under the Seal and Custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person duly authorized to receive them.

F. W. RIPLEY,
Offg. J. A. Comr., in Charge.

Akyab, Civil Court, }
the 20th February 1852. }

NOTICE.—I have from this day authorized my Son, Manuckjee Rustomjee, to sign my name per procuration.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 1st March 1852.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or advancing money on any Company's Papers, bearing the endorsement, or standing in the name of Kumroon Nessa Begum, (lately deceased,) without reference to Shumsoon Nessa Begum, her only daughter, sole heir and representative, or to the undersigned.

DENMAN & ABBOTT,
Attorneys at Law,
for Shumsoon Nessa Begum.
Calcutta, 4th March 1852.

Destroyed by Fire.

ON 6th January 1852, at Burrisaul, Government Promissory Note, No. 51054, of 1841-42, favouring Dhonronney Dhur Roy, for Co.'s Rs. 500.

LOST OR STOLEN,—At different times, 1st and 2nd Halves of two Bank Notes.

No. 16385 for 100 Rs.
No. 13941 for 50 Rs.

The payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

ABDOOS SUMUD,
Urdu Translator, Sudder Court.

LOST.—Second Halves of two Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 19201 for Co.'s Rs. 20, and No. 23860 for Co.'s Rs. 25, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

NOTICE.—Bank of Bengal Note, for Company's Rupees 250, of two different numbers, joined together; viz., Nos. 11820 and 11867. Payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

LOST.—First Half of a Bank of Bengal Note No. 6399 for Co.'s Rs. 10, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

STOLEN.—The two Halves of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 31577, amounting to Rs. 100, the payment of which has been stopped in the Bank. The owner of the Bank Note is Nobogopaul Roy, an amlah in the Office of the 1st Class Assistant Agent Governor General, of Manbhoom.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

IN EQUITY.

Sree Mutty Gobindmoney Dossee, Complainant,

versus

Hurrynarain Doss and Sreenauth Doss, Defendants, by Original Bill,

and

Hurrynarain Doss, Sreenauth Doss and Konockmoney Dossee, Complainants,

versus

Gobindmoney Dossee, only widow, and Muttymoney Dossee and Chunneemoney Dossee, the infant daughters and legal personal representatives of Heeraloll Doss, (deceased), Defendants, by Cross Bill.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in the above causes on the Twenty-seventh day of November, in the Year of Christ One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, the Creditors of Gourmohun Doss of Gurrannahattah, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the first day of Assaur, in the Bengal year, One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-eight, corresponding with the Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and of Goberdhone Doss of the same place, who died on or about the Seventh day of Assin, in the Bengal year, One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-eight, corresponding with the Twenty-second day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, are required to come in and prove their debts before William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

W. MACPHERSON,
Master.

PAUL, LYONS AND BELL,
Complainants' Solicitors.

Calcutta, Court House, Master's }
Office, 3rd March 1852. }

North-Western Bank of India.

THE opinion of Counsel, which has been taken and resolved by the Shareholders at the last Half-yearly General Meeting, being favorable to the feasibility of registering the Bank under Act No. XLIII. of 1850, the Manager hereby calls a Special Meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of resolving that the Company shall be registered under the said Act, to be held at the Bank Premises, No. 4. Old Council House Street, Calcutta, at Noon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1852.

This notice is given in pursuance of and as required by the fourth Section of the said Act XLIII. of 1850.

JOHN O'B. TANDY.
Manager.

North-Western Bank of India. }
Calcutta, 27th December 1851. }

Sheriff's Sale, Calcutta, 6th March 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the Twenty-fifth day of March instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Sreemutty Monorama Dabee, the sole widow, heiress and legal personal representative of Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased.

1st. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, of, in, and to Four Annas Part or Share, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Tenanted Land, containing, by estimation, Four Cottahs and Twelve Chittacks, more or less, situate, lying, and being at a place called Chappatollah Lane, in Sootanooty, Hautkhollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by the said Chappatollah Lane, on the West by House and Land of Hem Chunder Bysack, on the South by Godown and Land of Hurro Chunder Mullick, and on the North by Godown and Land of Bholanauth Coondoo.

2nd. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, of, in, and to Four Annas Part or Share, of, in, and to an Upper-roomed Brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Family Dwelling House, with a piece or parcel of Land, thereunto belonging, containing, by estimation, Three Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Baug Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the South by House and Land of Hurroprosnud Chuckerbutty and Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, on the North by House and Land of Mothoor Moozoomdar, on the West by House and Land of Kisto Caunth Mitter, and on the East by Tank and Land of Nobin Chuckerbutty.

3rd. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, of, in, and to a Moiety or Half Part or Share, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of tenanted Land, containing, by estimation, One Biggah and Two and Half Cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at the same place, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the West by a House and Land of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, on the East by Company's Public Drain, on the South by House and Land of Nobin Chuckerbutty, and

on the North by House and Land of Kisto Prosnud Kullon.

4th. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, of, in, and to a Moiety or Half Part or Share, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Garden Ground, with several Trees and two Tanks thereon, occupied by Tenants, containing, by estimation, Forty Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Jhapurdoh, in Pergunnah Balliah, and in the Zillah of Howrah, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by rented Land of Aumzuddy Jemadar, on the West by Garden Ground of Ramsoonder Ghose, on the North by Garden Ground of Hurro Chunder Bundopadhia, and on the South partly by House and Land of Chand Mullick and partly by House and Land of Halim Nuskur.

5th. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, of, in, and to a Moiety or Half Part or Share, of, in, and to a Lackrauj Chuck, commonly called Shama Soonderir Chuck, occupied by Tenants, containing, by estimation, Five Hundred Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Joynagore, in Pergunnah Goomgur, and in the Zillah of Midnapore, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the West and North by Company's Bhuree, or Bund, on the East by Company's Fenny Ground, and on the South by Chuck of Guluck Mozoomdar.

6th. And also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bhoyrub Chunder Chuckerbutty, deceased, of, in, and to Four Annas Part or Share, of, in, and to a Talook, situate, lying, and being at a place called Rajnagore Notpatteah, in Pergunnah Doro Dobnon, and in the Zillah aforesaid, the Sudder Maulgoozaree of which is Company's Rupees 262-2-8.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN DEFFELL, Sheriff.

John Cochrane, & Co., } PURSUANT to a
versus } decree of the Supreme
Maurice FitzGerald } Court of Judicature at
Sandes and others. } Fort William in Bengal,
made in this cause bearing date the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, the Creditors and Legatees of Mary Umdah, of Calcutta, deceased, who died in the month of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, are hereby required to come in and prove their respective Debts and Legacies before William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House on or before the Fifth day of April next, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

W. MACPHERSON,
Master.

SMOULT AND HERGER,
Complainants' Attorneys.

Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
the 5th March 1852. }

For Sale at the Military Orphan Press,
PRICE 3 RUPEES.

AN ACT for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such Service the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.



APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

যদি ও এতদেশীয় অপর ভাষাতে নামাঙ্কিত যে সকল চিঠির মালিকানের ঠিকানা বাহ্যপ্রযুক্ত
কলিকাতা জেনারেল পোস্ট অফিসে ১৮৫১ সালের এপ্রিল মাসেতে যে সকল চিঠি
রাখিত হইয়াছে তাহার কৰ্ম।

চিঠির নং	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	কৈফিয়ৎ
	বিভাগীয় ১ এপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	মির তোরাপ আলি	বখতিয়া	
১	রাজচন্দ্র মন্ডোপাধ্যায়	সদরমেওরানী	
১	আলতাম মুচি নাগরি	গুমগড়	
১	জগবন্ধু চক্রবর্তী	নূতন বালিরাঘাটা	
১	হাজিউল্লা	চাঁদনি	
১	করিম খাঁ উড়িষ্যা	কলিকাতা	
১	নীতল	মেজলেন	
১	রামমল ও মেজামল	মুন্ডাপুর	
১	হরিয়া সিং নাগরি	কলিকাতা	
১	রামদরান ভেওয়ারি	৬	
১	চন্দরি নাগরি	৬	
১	মুকলাল ৬	৬	
১	বরণ বেংরা	রানিমুদির গলি	
১	আব্বার ওস্তাগর	ভবানীপুর	
১	গজিয়া খাঁ	বালিরাঘাটা	
১	পীর খলিকা	বাকাল কুব	
১	রাধামাধব	পুরাতন চিনাবাজার	
১	রামতনু দত্ত	ওড়েরমার আড়া	
১	বৈলক্যনাথ ভূঞা	মুন্ডেন গলি	
১	মেবাদী বিশাল	বহুবাজার	
১	কৈলাচন্দ্র ডাক্তার	বামুনবসতি	
১	মতিবাদী বিবি	চাঁদনি	
১	কাকিচন্দ্র মন্ডোপাধ্যায়	ভবানীপুর	
১	সৈয়দ ডাইকী	৬	
১	জমুনাথ ঘোষ	বহুবাজার	
১	কামেরবন্ধু	চৌরঙ্গী	
১	জালালুদ্দীন মহম্মদ পারসি	টালিগঞ্জ	
১	হিজল চাপরাশী	চৌরঙ্গী	

চিঠির সংখ্যা	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	টিকিটের
	বিত্তারিখ ২ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	মদনমোহন বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	বড়বাড়ার	
১	দুর্গাপ্রসাদ বাবু	কলিকাতা	
১	দুর্গাদাস মুখোপাধ্যায়	চোরবাগান	
১	হরিশ্চন্দ্র বর্নকার	কলিকাতা	
১	এ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	বাগবাড়ার	
১	শাধুচরণ দাস	শিমলা	
১	৮ হরেন্দ্র কুণ্ডু	কুমারটুলি	
১	রামধন দে সরকার	শ্যামবাড়ার	
১	কালীকুমার কর	টালিগঞ্জ	
১	প্যারিমোহন চট্টোপাধ্যায়	কালীঘাট	
১	কালীচাঁদ দত্ত	এ	
১	কৈলাশচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা এনাইনি আফিস	
১	রাজনারায়ণ বৈদ্য	কোলুটোলা	
১	তপ-ও-ট রেও নাগরি	কলিকাতা লালদিঘি	
১	রামচাঁদদাস	এ শিকদারপাড়া	
১	ইন্দ্রচন্দ্র মিশ্র	কলিকাতা	
১	চণ্ডীচরণ রায় চৌধুরী	শোভাবাড়ার	
১	বিশ্বনাথ বসু	শাহানগর	
১	হরেকৃষ্ণ বসু	ভেনেরেল পোস্ট আফিস	
১	প্যারিমোহন মজুমদার	বড়বাড়ার	
১	হরিশ্চন্দ্র সরকার	এ	
৩	কৃষ্ণজীবন বসু	চিহ্নপুর	
১	ব্রজমুন্দর চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বড়বাড়ার	
১	হরচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী	কলিকাতা	
১	শ্যামাকান্ত ভাদুড়ি	কালীঘাট	
১	হরপ্রসাদ ঘোষ	কলিকাতা	
১	ইন্দ্রচন্দ্র শেন	শিমলা	
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(To be Continued.)

CALCUTTA,
General Post Office,
25th November, 1851.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1852.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 27th February 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIII. OF 1852.

An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations of the Calcutta Police.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend divers Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations which from time to time have been passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, for the good order and civil government of the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, It is enacted as follows:

L Section VIII. of Act XXI. of 1839, and the Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations for the good order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, on the several days hereinafter mentioned, are repealed, but not so as to revive any other Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations thereby repealed.

List of Repealed Ordinances.

Date of passing in Council.	Date of Registry in the Supreme Court.
26th July 1814.	11th November 1814.
1st March 1816.	26th March 1816.
23rd March 1816.	13th April 1816.
14th June 1816.	8th July 1816.
19th October 1816.	12th November 1816.
28th March 1817.	21st April 1817.
13th January 1818.	7th February 1818.
9th July 1819.	22nd October 1819.
24th March 1820.	17th April 1820.
21st August 1821.	13th November 1821.
8th March 1827.	27th April 1827.

II. If any person within the said Town, having sufficient means or employment, shall not duly maintain his wife or his legitimate or illegitimate children, and shall be thereof convicted before a Justice of the Peace, upon his own confession or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said Justice may make an order upon such person for the maintenance of such wife and children, or any of them, at such monthly rate as to the Justice seems reasonable, and upon non-compliance with the said order for any one month, or longer period, any Justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may commit the person so convicted to the Common Gaol of Calcutta without labour, or to the House of Correction to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

III. Every person who shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying in any manner anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and who shall not give an account to the satisfaction of such Justice how he came by the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before such Justice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months.

IV. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying, anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, and shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant to convey the same for some other person, such Justice shall cause every such person, and also if necessary every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed, to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same, and if it shall appear

Persons convicted of having or conveying stolen goods liable to penalty.

Persons in whose possession stolen goods are found to be examined, &c.

to such Justice that any person shall have had possession of such thing, and had reasonable cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months. Every such person shall be deemed to have had possession of such thing at the time and place when and where the same shall have been found or seized, and the possession of a carrier, agent, or servant shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent, or servant to keep or convey the same.

V. If information shall be given on oath to a Justice of the Peace that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, such Justice, by special warrant under his hand, directed to any police officer or constable, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant, and the said Justice, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such police officer or constable, with such assistance as may be found necessary, (such constable having previously made known his authority,) to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and if upon search thereupon made any such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Justice, or to guard the same on the spot, until the offenders are taken before a Justice, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety, and moreover to take into custody, and carry before the said Justice every person found in such house or place, who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

VI. If information shall be given to any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector belonging to the Calcutta Police, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; provided always that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered and taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the officer in the search.

VII. All persons charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in Acts XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Town, provided the value of the

property which the prisoner is charged with having stolen does not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed fifty rupees, anything in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and all the powers by Act XXI. of 1839 (except Section VIII. aforesaid) and Act III. of 1842, given or reserved to any such Justice for the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property not exceeding twenty rupees in value, and all the provisions of the said Acts (except as aforesaid) shall extend and be applicable to the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property, not exceeding, according to the belief of the Justice, fifty rupees in value.

VIII. Every person charged with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace, provided that the value of the property stolen or received does not, according to the belief of the Justice, exceed fifty rupees, and every such person, on conviction of any such offence, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six Calendar months; and all the powers and provisions of Act III. of 1842 and Act XXI. of 1839, except Section VIII. aforesaid, shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to the trial, conviction, and sentence of any person charged under this Section with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money knowing the same to be stolen; provided always, that if it shall appear to the said Justice that such person has been previously convicted of, or is in the habit of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, the said Justice shall commit such person for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

IX. Every person who is accessory, before or after the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before such Justice on his own confession or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six Calendar months, or in his or their discretion, instead of trying him, to commit him for trial to the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other court having authority to try him.

X. Whenever any boy, under the age of sixteen years, is convicted before a Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said Act XXI. of 1839, or, under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment not exceeding fifteen stripes of a light ratan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

XI. Any person who shall commit any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, within the said Town, against the person or property of any person whatsoever, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

and the said Justice may award the whole or any part of such fine to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four Calendar months.

XII. Any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police may take into custody, or authorize a Constable to take into custody, without warrant, any person who within the said Town shall be charged by any other

Persons charged with recent assault may be apprehended by Police without warrant, though assault not committed in view of Police.

person with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not within view of such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the appearance of the offender.

XIII. If complaint shall be made before any Justice that any person within the said Town has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken away, against her will, any woman, or has unlawfully

Unlawfully taking or enticing away women or female children under the age of sixteen.

taken or caused to be taken or enticed away any female child under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession or protection and against the will of the husband, father, mother, guardian or other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery with such woman or child, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering or disposing of her in marriage, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order, and, if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorized by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

XIV. Any person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort and entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

XV. Two or more of the said Justices shall from time to time hold licensing Sessions, for the purpose of granting licences to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, and the said licences

Two Justices to grant licences.

may be granted by the said Justices for any term not exceeding one year, subject to the restriction contained in Section XII. Act. XL of 1849, and upon such conditions to be inserted in every such licence as the Justices from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same.

XVI. The keeper of every such house or place of public resort and entertainment, who shall wilfully offend against any condition of his licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and in the discretion of the convicting Justice, to forfeit his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

Penalty for parties not conforming to the tenor of their licences.

XVII. Every person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) and who shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house, shop, room, or place, or who shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games or any gaming whatsoever therein, or who shall knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or who shall wilfully harbour or conceal any Seaman or Apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such Seaman or Apprentice so harboured or concealed to be a deserter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall be liable to forfeiture of his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVIII. Every person who shall keep open his house, shop, room, or place, for the purpose of selling or retailing spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, under a licence from the Collector of Calcutta, after the hour of nine at night and before the hour of six in the morning, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall also be liable, in the discretion of the said Justice, to the forfeiture of his licence.

Hours for sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.

XIX. If any person, not being amenable to the Articles of War, shall take or attempt to take into Fort William any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs of any description, without a licence from the Commanding Officer of the said Fort, or from some other person thereunto authorized, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint to him thereof made, may issue his summons or warrant for bringing the party complained of, and also the liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, before him, and in case of conviction may adjudge the said liquors, wine, or drugs and the vessels containing the same, to be forfeited, and every such person so convicted shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or with-

Introduction of Spirituous Liquors without licence into Fort William.

out hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XX. Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, into the Great Gaol or House of Correction of Calcutta, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the licence or consent of the Jailor or Keeper of such Gaol or House of Correction respectively, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months.

XXI. Every person who shall have been committed to the Great Gaol or House of Correction, or who shall be in custody at any Police Office or Station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such Gaol, House of Correction, Police Office or Station, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XXII. Every person who shall be found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public thoroughfare, or who shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street, public thoroughfare, Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

XXIII. Any Constable or Peace Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever with intent to break or enter into any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person), any picklock key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face blackened or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein; and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard

labour, for any term not exceeding four Calendar months.

XXIV. Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms or relief, or who shall, anywhere within the Town, seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, or who shall cause, aid, or abet any such person as aforesaid in the commission of any of the said offences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two Calendar months.

XXV. Every person who shall drive or ride furiously, or at a greater rate than ten miles an hour, any vehicle or animal in the said streets or public thoroughfares, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXVI. Every person who shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXVII. If any person shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace that any house, building, room, or other place within the Town is commonly reported and believed to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or place, such Justice, by an order in writing, may authorize a Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter any such house, building, room, or place, with such constables as he shall deem requisite to accompany him, and if necessary to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody and search all persons found therein, and to seize all tables and instruments of gaming found in such house, building, room, or place, or on the persons of any of those found therein, and also to seize all moneys and securities for money found in any such house, building, room, or place, and the owner or keeper of the said gaming-house, or place, or other person having the care and management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months, and upon conviction of any such offender all such tables and instruments of unlawful games shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by order of the Justice before whom the conviction is had, and all the moneys and securities for moneys so found shall be forfeited to Government, and every person found on such premises, and who shall not be the owner or keeper or other person having the care or management

thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXVIII. It shall not be necessary, in support of any information for gaming in, or for suffering any games or gaming in, or for keeping or managing or being concerned in the management or conduct of, any common gaming-house or place, under this Act, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

XXIX. Where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any unlawful game, are found in any house, building, room, or place, suspected to be used as a common gaming-house or place, and entered by an order issued under this Act, or about the person of any who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, building, room, or place, is used as a common gaming-house or place, and that the persons found in the house, building, room, or place, where such tables or instruments of gaming shall have been found, were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, or Constable entering the same as aforesaid.

XXX. Every person who shall game for money, or any other thing or reward, Gambling in the Streets whatsoever, or who shall join in, bet at, or abet, or be present for the purpose of joining, betting at, or abetting any such gaming, in any street or public thoroughfare in the said Town, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one Calendar month.

XXXI. All persons who deal in any articles by retail by weight or measure, and who have in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession, any false or deficient weight, measure, beam or scale, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one Calendar month; and every such false and defective weight, measure, beam or scale shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed; and it shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate or Superintendent of Police from time to time to issue public notices at the Police Office and Thannas, and such Places as to him appear suitable, of the exact weight and measure of just weights and measures, and to keep at the Police Office and Thannas standard weights and measures for the information of the public.

XXXII. Any Justice of the Peace, or the Superintendent of Police, may issue his warrant, directing any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter into any shop or other place where articles are bought and sold by retail, and to search for and to examine the weights and measures therein, and seize all such as he may suspect to be forfeited as false and deficient in weight.

XXXIII. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign, shall, wilfully and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the said seaman and convey him on board of his vessel; and whenever any seaman shall have been imprisoned, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the release of such seaman from imprisonment, to cause him to be conveyed on board of the Vessel to which he may belong.

XXXIV. No person, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police, shall be entitled to carry any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and any person offending against this enactment shall be liable to be disarmed by any Constable or other person acting under such instructions as shall be from time to time given by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and the weapons so seized shall be taken before the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, and forfeited to the Government, if the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, in his discretion, shall think fit to declare them forfeited.

XXXV. The Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police from time to time, and as occasion may require, may make regulations for keeping clear the public ghauts and landing stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle and persons, and as to the times during which they may take the said routes, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the Town on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the Constables and other peace officers for keeping order and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort, and in any case when the ghauts, landing-stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the Police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred rupees.

XXXVI. Any Police Officer or Constable who shall ask for or take any bribe or unauthorized reward in consideration of his doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

XXXVII. The Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation passed by the Governor General in Council on the 8th April 1802, and Section II. Act XVIII. of 1841, are

As to manufacture or possession of Gunpowder or Gun-cotton.

hereby repealed. Any person who shall, within the limits of the said Town, manufacture gunpowder or gun-cotton, or who shall, without a licence for that purpose being first had and obtained from the Chief Magistrate, have in his possession in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of gunpowder or gun-cotton for sale or otherwise than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of all such gunpowder or gun-cotton so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a licence for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said

Chief Magistrate to grant licences for sale and deposit of gunpowder, &c.

Town, any quantity of imported or Indian manufactured gunpowder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the licence, and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of his licence and of all gunpowder or gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred.

XXXIX. Every such licence as is mentioned

Licences to be in force for one year and to contain certain provisions.

in the preceding Section shall be in force for a period of one year only and no longer, but shall be renewable by the said Chief Magistrate at his discretion on the same or any other terms and conditions, and such licence shall also provide for the transit and carrying of gunpowder from one place to another within the limits of the said Town, in such manner and in such quantity as shall be deemed advisable for the safety of the inhabitants and of property within the said Town, and every person offending against such provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

XL. Any Justice of the Peace, on credible information laid before him

As to Search for Gunpowder, &c.

on oath or solemn affirmation, that gunpowder or gun-cotton or mixed materials for making the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person, may issue his warrant authorizing any Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect any gunpowder or gun-cotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any gunpowder or gun-cotton or materials for manufacturing the same may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to such licence or to the provisions of this Act, and all gunpowder gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, found on such search shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which they may be stored, be immediately seized and brought before a Justice of the Peace, with whom the same shall be kept till

it shall be adjudged whether the same shall be forfeited.

XLI. The four last preceding Sections shall not

Act not applicable to Government Powder, &c.

extend to any Government Magazine or store, or building for the making or deposit of gunpowder or gun-cotton under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any gunpowder or gun-cotton for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels of War, or the Vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other Vessel within the River Hooghly laden with gunpowder for importation or exportation.

XLII. Commanders of merchant vessels entering the River Hooghly

As to Vessels arriving in River with Powder on board.

shall, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, deposit in the Magazine at that place all gunpowder intended for the Ship's use from on board their respective vessels, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, which quantity they shall be permitted to retain in their vessels for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress, and the gunpowder so deposited shall be again delivered on board on the return of the respective vessels from Calcutta in prosecution of the outward voyage; and Commanders of merchant vessels in the River Hooghly having on board their vessels gunpowder or gun-cotton for importation (not being gunpowder belonging to the Government) exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, shall also deposit the same, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, in the Magazine of that place, under charge of an Officer belonging to the Customs at that place, or such other person as the Governor of Bengal may appoint, and the proprietors or consignees of such gunpowder or gun-cotton, or their agents, whenever they shall desire to remove the same from the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for authority to do so, which application, when it be intended that such gunpowder or gun-cotton shall be lodged in any place, or be laden in any boat or other conveyance within the limits of the said town, shall be accompanied by a written order of permission, signed by a Justice of the Peace to that effect, and when it be intended that such gunpowder or gun-cotton shall be exported by sea, the Commanders of vessels, or the proprietors, or their agents, by whom it shall have been deposited in the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for permission so to export it; and the Collector of Sea Customs shall comply with such applications aforesaid, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under provisions of Act XVIII. of 1841, a licence from a public Officer other than the Collector of Sea Customs, in which case the Collector of Sea Customs shall not comply with the application unless it be accompanied by the licence of such public Officer; and on or before the removal of all gunpowder or gun-cotton from the Magazine, the Collector of Sea Customs shall and he is hereby authorized to levy a fee, the rate of which shall not exceed two annas per pound, for all gunpowder or gun-cotton that has been lodged therein, which fee shall be taken to cover all charges for the safe custody of the gunpowder or gun-cotton during the period it has remained or shall remain in the Magazine; provided also, that the Governor of Bengal shall be at liberty to autho-

size such arrangement to be made by letting or otherwise contracting for the custody of the Magazine, and for the collection and appropriation of the fees which may be charged for gun-powder or gun-cotton stored therein, as he may think proper, subject however to all the restrictions and rules imposed by this Section in respect to the removal from the Magazine of gun-powder therein stored.

XLIII. For every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions of the last preceding Section by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, the Commander aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty of two hundred rupees: and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of gun-powder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to seize and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of Bengal shall think right to direct.

XLIV. The jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting within and for the said Town shall extend to all offences committed by any person in sea-going vessels in any part of the River Hooghly, and the said Justices shall have the same power and jurisdiction in respect of criminal offences committed in sea-going vessels in any part of the said river, that they now have and exercise within the said Town.

XLV. Every Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police is hereby authorized to arrest with a warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, and every person taken into custody without warrant by any Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police shall be forthwith taken to the Station-house to which the Constable belongs, in order that such person may be detained, until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector at the Station shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner hereinafter mentioned, which he is hereby authorized to do.

XLVI. Whenever any person is brought to the Station-house as aforesaid, charged with misdemeanor, assault, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, or whenever any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector of Police, or Town Serjeant in charge of a Police Lock-up, shall deem it probable that any person so brought is falsely or maliciously charged with having committed a felony, and any such person as aforesaid shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any Constable of the Calcutta Police, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent or any Deputy Superintendent of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

XLVII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand rupees) shall be specified in the said recognizance, or the condition thereof; and the officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the time and place, and when, and where the party is bound to appear, and the said recognizance may be in either of the forms as the case may be, in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XLVIII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Justice, at his discretion, to award such amends not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

XLIX. Every Justice of the Peace shall be empowered summarily to hear and determine every complaint of an offence committed against this Act, and to convict any person charged with any such offence on the oath of one or more witnesses, or by his own confession, and to award the penalty or punishment herein provided for such offence.

L. Upon any information or complaint to be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace (which complaint need not be made upon oath) of any matter which such Justice is authorized to hear and determine, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, he may summon the party charged, and if such party shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Justice, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the party, to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, and in all criminal cases shall issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him, or some other Justice, in order that the said information and complaint may be heard and determined.

LI. Every such summons may be served by delivering it or a copy thereof to the party or to his wife, servant, or some inmate of his dwelling, or by delivering it at or affixing it to the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

LII. A Justice of the Peace may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any

offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

LIII. Any Justice may summon any witness to appear and give evidence upon the matter of any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, with which any person shall be charged before him, at a time and place appointed for hearing the information or complaint, and, by warrant under his hand and seal, may require any person to be brought before him who shall neglect or refuse to give evidence at the time and place appointed on such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons upon the person against whom such warrant shall be granted, and such Justice may commit any person coming or brought before him who shall refuse to give evidence, to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined, and in case of such submission the order of such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

LIV. When any Justice of the Peace is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in the Great Gaol or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue an order in the form contained in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, addressed to the keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Office, for examination, and the keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall take care for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

LV. All penalties and forfeitures and other sums of money imposed, awarded, or ordered to be paid by any Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, and all sums of money which any person is bound to pay under any recognizance taken before a Justice of the Peace or an officer of Police empowered to take recognizances by this Act and afterwards forfeited, in case of non-payment thereof, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand of any Justice of the Peace, and in case any such penalty or forfeiture or sum of money shall not be forthwith paid, any Justice may order the party to be detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Justice for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and the Justice may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no such sufficient distress could be had whereon to levy the said penalty, or forfeiture, or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear

to the satisfaction of the Justice, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such penalty, forfeiture, or sum of money could be levied if warrant of distress should be issued, the Justice, by warrant under his hand, may commit such party to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

LVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

LVII. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction; that is to say,—

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "Town" shall include the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Justice" or "Justices of the Peace" shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being acting within and for the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Oath" shall mean any oath or solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM 1.

Town of Calcutta. Be it remembered that on the day of in the year A. B., of C. D., of and E. F., of personally came before me G. H., Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen; that in to say the said A. B., the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, and the said C. D. and E. F. each the sum of Rupee One Hundred, separately and of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of their Goods, and Chattels, Lands and Tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if the said A. B. shall make default in the condition hereinafter written.

Acknowledged before me

G. H.

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P. Justice of the Peace at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void or else to stand in full force and virtue.

FORM 2.

Town of Calcutta. He it remembered that on the day of in the year A. B. of personally came before me G. H. Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged himself to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her heirs and successors, if he, the said A. B. shall fail in the condition hereunder written.

Acknowledged before me

G. H.

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P. Justice of the Peace at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Note.—The words and figures in Italics in this Schedule to be filled up as the case may be.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ORDER.

To A. B., Keeper of the Great Gaol of Calcutta or Governor of the House of Correction as the case may be.

Bring before me in safe custody on the day of in the year C. D., a prisoner now in the (Great Gaol or House of Correction as the case may be) in order that the said C. D., may be examined by me as a (witness or defendant) with respect to (here state the charge, case or proceeding in respect of which the evidence of the prisoner is required.)

E. F.

Justice of the Peace.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 27th of February 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIV. OF 1852.

An Act for extending the provisions of Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, to the Straits Settlement.

Whereas doubts have been entertained whether Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, are in force in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca; It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. The provisions of Acts XXIV. of 1841, and XVII. of 1843, shall be applicable and in force in the said Settlement.

II. All provisions contained in Act XXIV. of 1841, and Act XVII. of 1843, relating to Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, shall be applicable to the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement, and shall be respectively construed as if, instead of the words Her Majesty's Supreme Courts, or Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of the respective Presidencies, or the Supreme Court of each of the Presidencies, the words, "the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca," had been therein mentioned.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 27th February 1852.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 27th of February 1852.

ACT No. — OF 1852.

An Act to confer upon certain Inhabitants of the Territories in India under the Government of the East India Company, the rights of subjects of Her Majesty.

Whereas it is expedient to remove by law doubts that may have arisen as to the Civil and Political rights of certain persons domiciled in the Territories in India under the Government of the East India Company, and to provide for the naturalization of such persons, not being by law entitled to be regarded as subjects of Her Majesty, It is enacted as follows:

I. All persons actually domiciled in the said Territories, who shall have resided, or shall continue to reside therein, or in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, until they shall have been resident inhabitants of Her Majesty's dominions for the space of seven years continually, without having been during that time stated residents in any foreign country, shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be natural born subjects of Her Majesty, as if they and every of them had been born within the said Territories under the Government of the said East India Company. Provided always, that no such person shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act unless he shall, after he shall have completed such stated residence of seven years continually, apply for and obtain the permission in writing of the Governor in Council, Governor, or Lieutenant Governor of the Presidency or place in which he is resident to become naturalized as aforesaid, and take and subscribe the oath, or, if he be a person allowed by law to affirm in civil cases, make the declaration, contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act, before some Justice of the Peace or Magistrate.

II. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed so as to deprive the Courts of the East India Company of jurisdiction over any such naturalized person, or to give to the Courts of Her Majesty any jurisdiction over any such person not otherwise subject to such jurisdiction.

III. All Justices of the Peace or Magistrates within the said Territories are hereby empowered to administer the oath or affirmation contained in the Schedule annexed to this Act to all persons desirous of taking or making the same, who shall produce the written permission of the Governor in Council, Governor, or Lieutenant

Governor hereinbefore mentioned, and the said Justices or Magistrates shall record the Administration of such oath or affirmation in their proceedings, and shall file and preserve a copy thereof subscribed by the person taking or making the same, and shall report the name and description of every such person to the Secretary to the Government of the Presidency in which such oath or affirmation is taken or made.

SCHEDULE.

OATH.

I, A. B., of (here state the description of the party) do swear (or being one of the persons allowed by law to affirm in civil cases do affirm,) that I have resided seven years in Her Majesty's dominions, without having been, during that time, a stated resident in any foreign country, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these territories as dependant thereon.

(Signed) A. B.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 27th day of May next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William, Home Department, Legislative.
the 27th February 1852.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council, in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department, under date the 27th February 1852, is published for general information:

Read a second time the Draft of a proposed Act, dated the 22nd August 1851, and published in the *Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd August 1851, to amend the law for the attendance and examination of witnesses in the Civil Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council resolves, that the following revised Draft on the subject be published for general information:

ACT No. — OF 1852.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the Bengal Presidency.

Whereas the law of evidence administered by the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the rules for the attendance and examination of witnesses in such Courts, require amendment, It is enacted as follows:

I. Sections XXXIII. and LXXIII. of Regulation XXIII. of 1814 of the Bengal Code, regarding the examination of witnesses before Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameen, and so much of Section XI. Regulation XXIV. of 1814 of the same Code, and Section I. Act VI. of 1843, as authorizes the examination of witnesses otherwise than personally by the presiding City or Zillah Judge or Principal Sudder Ameen, are hereby repealed.

II. In any regular suit, appeal or miscellaneous proceeding, it shall be lawful for the Judge, upon good and sufficient grounds in the estimation of such Judge being shown, to examine any party to such suit, appeal or proceeding, as a witness, with

respect to any question at issue therein, and also to order, in accordance with the provisions herein-after contained, any such party as aforesaid to produce any document in his possession or power. Provided always that female parties, who according to the custom of the country ought not to be compelled to appear as witnesses in Court, shall be examined as hereinafter in Section XVIII. mentioned. Provided also, that if any party to any such suit, appeal or proceeding as aforesaid shall satisfy the Judge that the subject of inquiry is not one of which such party has personal knowledge, he shall be allowed to name any agent, local manager or other person on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of such matter, and then and in such case, the evidence of the agent, local manager or other person shall be accepted by the Judge in lieu of the evidence of such party, and the statement of the agent, local manager or person so examined shall be held conclusive against the party, in like manner as his own statement would have been.

III. If any party to such suit, appeal or proceeding as aforesaid shall refer to any document in his possession or power, in any pleading or statement filed or made by him in such suit appeal or proceeding, the adverse party, before replying to such pleading or statement, may apply to the Judge before whom such suit appeal or proceeding is pending, to order the production of such document for his inspection, and it shall thereupon be lawful for the said Judge to issue an order in writing, directing the production of such document, at a place and time to be named in such order, and from time to time, by similar orders, to enlarge the time allowed for such production, if the said Judge shall think fit so to do; and if the said party shall not produce the document at the time and place appointed for the production thereof, the Judge may proceed against him in such manner as is provided by Section X. of this Act with respect to parties summoned or examined as witnesses.

IV. After the parties in a suit have filed their exhibits and lists of witnesses whom they desire to summon, the Judge shall, by an order in writing, appoint a day, not less than fifteen nor more than forty days, after the date of such order, for the examination of witnesses and the hearing of the suit.

V. The Judge, or an Officer of the Court to be specially charged with the duty by the Judge, shall, on the requisition of the plaintiff or defendant, or their respective vakeels, issue a summons to every witness whom the parties may name, on payment into Court of such reasonable sum as shall, under the rules established in that respect under the authority of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, appear to be necessary, to defray the travelling and other expenses of such witness in passing to and from the Court, and being detained thereat. Provided always that no such summons shall be issued to any Hindoo or Mahomedan woman of a rank or quality which, according to the manners and customs of the country, would render it improper to compel her to appear as a witness in a Court of Justice.

VI. Every such summons shall set forth at whose request it has been issued, and shall require the intended witness to appear in the Court on the day named in the summons, and there to give evidence concerning the matter in dispute between the parties. If a witness is required to appear, and to produce before the Court any docu-

ments alleged by the party summoning him to be in his possession or power, a direction to attend the Court with such documents shall be inserted in the summons and the nature of each document which the witness may be so called upon to produce shall be set forth in the summons with reasonable certainty.

VII. A witness, not being a party to the suit or proceeding in which he is summoned, shall not be bound to produce his own title deeds, or the title deeds of his principal or client, nor any document relating to affairs of state the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document the production of which would involve a breach of professional confidence on his part. A witness who is a party to the suit or proceeding in which he is summoned, shall not be bound to produce any document in his possession or power which exclusively relates to his own case, and is not relevant and material to the case made by the party opposed to him in such suit, appeal or proceeding, nor any documents which passed between him and his professional advisers relating to the said suit appeal or proceeding, or in contemplation thereof. Provided always, that every party shall be bound to produce all documents mentioned or referred to by himself, in any pleading or statement filed in the suit appeal or proceeding in which he is summoned as a witness.

VIII. Every witness, on receipt of a summons to appear and produce a document in his possession or power as aforesaid, shall be bound to bring such document into Court, although he may have a valid excuse for not disclosing the contents thereof, and the validity of any objection made by such witness to the production of such document in evidence shall be determined by the Court; and for the better determination thereof, it shall be lawful for the Court to receive any affidavit or deposition which the witness may make deposing to or produce respecting the said document, and it shall also be lawful for the Court, in their discretion, to inspect the document, and if the Court shall be of opinion that such document should not be produced, the Court shall not disclose the contents thereof to the parties, or take any note, or make any mention thereof, in their judgment or proceedings, but shall return the document at once to the party producing the same.

IX. When the Judge, on the application of either of the parties to such suit appeal or proceeding as aforesaid, or in his own discretion, may determine to proceed under the authority given by Section II. of this Act, he shall, if the party whom he may desire to examine be personally present in Court, proceed to take his evidence, and if the party shall not be personally present in Court, but shall be represented by a Pleader, the Judge shall cause to be delivered to such Pleader a notice in writing, for which a receipt shall be taken from the Pleader, desiring the party to appear in Court by a day to be therein named, for the purpose of being examined; or if a defendant shall not have appeared in Court either personally or by a Pleader, a summons may be issued for his attendance, as in the case of an ordinary witness.

X. If any witness to whom any such Summons as aforesaid shall have been delivered, shall, without lawful excuse, fail to attend on the day appointed, or attending, shall refuse to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, or to produce any document named in such Summons as aforesaid which the Judge shall be satisfied

the witness has in his possession or power and shall consider he is bound to produce, the Judge shall have full power and authority to issue an order in writing to the Nazir, to seize and bring the witness before the Court, or, if he be already before the Court, to take him into custody, and, in his discretion, may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding five hundred rupees, for his default, realizable by attachment and sale of his property, and may commit him to close custody until he shall consent to give his evidence, and to sign his deposition, or to produce the document aforesaid; or, if the witness be a plaintiff or petitioner in the suit or proceeding, his complaint or petition may be dismissed with costs; and any such fine as aforesaid shall be levied and recovered by attachment and sale of the property of any such witness as aforesaid, and if any such witness, to whom a summons has been delivered, shall abscond or conceal himself so that he cannot be seized and brought before the Court, his property shall be liable to attachment and sale, in the same manner as is provided by Sections XII. XIV. and XV. of this Act with respect to witnesses on whom the Nazir may be unable to serve a summons.

XI. If a witness, who attends pursuant to a summons, shall have incurred any expense in consequence of his being required to appear, the judge shall award to him such sum for his charges as may appear reasonable, whether he be examined or not, and until payment of the sum so awarded, the person summoned may refuse to give evidence.

XII. When a witness after diligent search, to be certified by a return of the Nazir, cannot be found, it shall be deemed a sufficient service of the summons on such witness, if a proclamation requiring his attendance to give evidence be affixed, in the presence and with the attestation of two respectable householders of the village, outside of his house or place of usual abode, and if such witness does not attend within four weeks from the date of the proclamation being so affixed, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court, on oath, that the evidence of the witness is material to the cause, and that he cannot be found, and that there is good ground for believing that he has absconded to avoid giving evidence therein, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the Judge shall deem reasonable, (but subject to the same limitation as to the articles exempt from attachment as in case of attachment for arrears of rent,) shall be liable to attachment and sale. Provided always, that when the order of attachment and sale shall have been issued by any Court subordinate to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, an appeal shall lie within one month from the date of the order of the subordinate Court to the Court to which its orders are generally appealable, and the rules in force in regard to sales made in execution of decrees, as to the place or manner of sale, and as to claims of third parties to property attached and notified for sale, shall be held applicable to such sales, or to sales in satisfaction of fines under Section X. of this Act.

XIII. It shall not be necessary to postpone the decision of a case for the evidence of a witness confined or absconding beyond such period as may appear proper to the Judge, upon application made to him according to Section XIX. of this Act.

XIV. The cost of the attachment shall be borne in the first instance by the party applying

for it, and the Court issuing the summons and attachment shall not proceed to sale of the property, if the person summoned as a witness shall appear and satisfy the Court that his absence was not owing to any wilful default. Upon the appearance of such witness, the Court shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as it shall deem fit, and if the witness appearing shall fail to satisfy the Court that his previous absence was not owing to any wilful default, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to release the property from attachment, upon payment of all costs, and of such fine as the Court may deem reasonable, with reference to the circumstances of the case, and the condition in life of the witness, and such fine may be recovered by sale of his property, a sufficient portion of which may be retained under attachment for that purpose.

XV. All orders as to costs or fines or the levy thereof under the last preceding Section, and all orders passed under Section X. of this Act, shall be subject to the like appeal as hereinbefore in Section XII. mentioned.

XVI. On the day appointed for trial, the judge shall require the parties or their pleaders to state and argue on their cases orally in open Court, with reference to the issues previously declared in the proceeding recorded under Section X. Regulation XXVI. of 1814.

XVII. The evidence of the attending witnesses shall be taken in open Court before the parties or their representatives, in the presence and under the personal direction of the judge, and shall be recorded in such manner and according to such forms as shall be from time to time prescribed in that behalf by the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

XVIII. In cases where the evidence is needed of females who, according to the customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear as witnesses in a Court of Justice, or in any other case in which the Judge shall be of opinion that the ends of justice require and justify it, he may issue a Commission to any Officer of his Court or other person to be named in such Commission for the examination of such females or persons, in the presence of both parties to the suit or their Vakeels, and with liberty to the parties or their Vakeels to cross-examine, anything in Section V. of Act VII. of 1841 to the contrary notwithstanding.

XIX. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge that any application has been preferred to him for the examination of any party to a suit appeal or proceeding from vexatious or malicious motives, it shall be lawful for such Judge to impose a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, on the party by whom or on whose behalf such application shall have been made, and the said fine shall be realized in like manner as other fines imposed under Section X., and the orders imposing such fines, or for the attachment and sale of the property of such person, shall be subject to the same appeal as hereinbefore in Section XII. provided.

XX. On or before the day appointed for trial, the Judge may, for any sufficient reason, such as the unavoidable absence of any material witness, or for other good cause, on the application of either party, postpone the hearing to another day, to be named, on such terms as to the payment of the costs of postponement to the other party, as to the Judge shall seem reasonable.

XXI. The recording of evidence on the trial of any suit, when begun under the rules above enacted, shall continue on the same day, or on consecutive days, until the whole of the evidence of the witnesses present has been heard, and after considering such testimony and the documentary evidence adduced, the Judge shall record his judgment under Act XII. of 1843.

XXII. The Judge, on the application of either party, shall cause public notice to be given in Court, either before or during the examination of any witness, requiring all other witnesses who have been summoned in the same cause, and who are present in Court, to leave the Court. Any witness in a cause who remains in Court after the giving of such notice, shall be punishable as for contempt, and shall be liable at the discretion of the Judge to any fine not exceeding rupees 200, or to imprisonment in the Civil Jail with or without labor for any term not exceeding three Calendar months.

XXIII. Any party to a suit appeal or proceeding who is examined as a witness therein, shall be examined under the same rules as are now in force for the examination of other witnesses, and shall be liable, in respect of any false evidence given by him on any issue material to such suit appeal or proceeding, to punishment for perjury, under the provisions of Regulation II. of 1807.

XXIV. The word "Judge," as used in this Act, shall be taken to mean the person presiding, or having the chief judicial authority in any Court, however designated, in the Presidency of Bengal or in places subordinate thereto.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 27th day of April next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 510.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
the 5th March 1852.

NOTIFICATIONS.—With advertence to Clause XVIII. of Act No. V. of 1852, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments of Marriage Registrars for the Territories of Native Princes in alliance with the East India Company:—

Mr. W. H. Crank to be a Marriage Registrar for the Oude Territory.

The Assistant Resident at Nagpore to be a Marriage Registrar for the Nagpore Territory.

The Political Agent at Gwallor to be a Marriage Registrar for Scindiah's Dominions.

The Resident at Indore to be a Marriage Registrar for Holkar's Dominions.

The Political Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, stationed at Jhansi, to be a Marriage Registrar for the States of Bundelcund.

The Superintendent of Police at Bangalore to be a Marriage Registrar for that Division of the Mysore Territory.

The Superintendent of Chittledroug to be a Marriage Registrar for that Division.

The Superintendent of Astagram to be a Marriage Registrar for that Division.

No. 519.

The 8th March 1852.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Captain W. J. Carter, Second in Command 5th Regiment of Infantry Scindiah's Contingent, in G. O. of the 5th November last, is cancelled from the 10th ultimo, the date on which he rejoined his Regiment.

No. 530.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, Commissioner and Superintendent Cis-Sutlej States, made over charge of the duties of his office to Lieutenant Hodson on the 17th ultimo.

No. 531.

Mr. C. G. Mansel assumed charge of the Residency at Nagpore on the 21st ultimo.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4.

*Fort William, Financial Department,
the 14th February 1852.*

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Batta, and Allowances of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments, for February 1852, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments, on Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

Civil ditto, on Monday, the 15th proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

J. A. DOWD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 539.

Orders by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

Leave of Absence.—The 4th March 1852.—Mr. W. Bracken, Collector of Customs, for one month, from the 9th instant, on private affairs. Mr. J. W. H. Campbell, Deputy Collector, will officiate for Mr. Bracken during his absence.

Mr. F. B. Drummond, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Tirhoot, for three weeks, from the 20th ultimo, on private affairs, under Section XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. T. Raikes, Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, in Orders of the 18th ultimo, has been cancelled from the 27th idem, the date on which he joined his Division.

Notifications.—The 4th March 1852.—Mr. R. Manderson, of the Civil Service, has been reported qualified for the Public Service, by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

The 9th March 1852.—Mr. R. N. Farquharson resumed charge of the Treasury and the Collectorate of Patna from Mr. Deputy Collector J. Knott, and made over charge of the same to Mr. A. Littledale on the 1st instant.

Mr. R. Abercrombie, Magistrate of Dacca, resumed charge of his office from Mr. G. P. Leicester on the 2nd instant.

Mr. W. T. Tucker made over charge of the Magistracy of Patna to Mr. L. S. Jackson on the 3rd instant.

Mr. W. T. Trotter, Collector of Rungpore, made over charge of his office to Baboo Mokundpersaud Roy, Deputy Collector, on the 4th instant, to proceed into the interior of the District on public duty.

Mr. A. S. Annand, Collector of Midnapore, made over charge of his office to Mr. G. F. Cockburn on the 5th instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

J. P. GRANT,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 917 of 1852.

Judicial and Revenue Department,

Agra, the 2nd March 1852.

Appointments—Mr. Robert Brooke Morgan to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Dehlee.

Mr. Arthur Austin Roberts to be Magistrate and Collector of Dehlee.

The above Appointments are to have effect from the date on which Mr. John Panton Gahbins resigns the Service,

W. MERR,

Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 939 of 1852.

Agra, the 3rd March 1852.

Appointment.—Moulvie Mahomed Elhanoolah, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Ekdellah, in Zillah Futtehpore, to be Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, with the powers of an Assistant as laid down in Regulation IX. of 1807.

No. 945 of 1852.

Notification.—Mr. W. H. Stacey, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Cawnpore, is invested with the special powers described under Clause 3, Section II., Regulation III. of 1821.

No. 964 of 1852.

Agra, the 4th March 1852.

Appointments.—Mahomed Rooh-oolah, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Russoolabad, and Farrud Oozzuman Khan, Tehseeldar of Pergunnah Se-

cundra, in Zillah Cawnpore, to be Deputy Magistrates under Act XV. of 1843, with the powers of Assistants as laid down in Regulation IX. of 1807.

JOHN W. SHERER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 970 of 1852.

Appointment.—Mr. Pulteney Malcolm to be an Assistant in the Benares Division.

W. Muir,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 975 of 1852.

Agra, the 5th March 1852.

Appointment.—Mr. R. MacCutchan, Tehsildar of Pergunnah Khyt, in Zillah Allyghur, to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, with the powers of an Assistant as laid down in Regulation IX. of 1807.

JOHN W. SHERER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 983 of 1852.

Appointment.—Ruhoo Sumb Rao to be Uncovenanted Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Nimar, and to have charge of the Treasury.

No. 919 of 1852.

Revenue Department,
Agra, the 2nd March 1852.

Notification.—Mr. T. A. Brown, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Etawah, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

No. 961 of 1852.

Judicial Department,
Agra, the 4th March 1852.

Notification.—The appointment of Captain G. R. Cookson to be Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Meerut, notified in Orders of the 23rd January last, is to take effect from the date on which Captain Sir George Parker, Bart., embarks for Europe.

No. 352 of 1852.

General Department, N. W. P.,
Agra, the 2nd March 1852.

Appointment.—Major W. F. Grant, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, to officiate as Private Secretary to His Honor.

No. 363 of 1852.

Agra, the 3rd March 1852.

Appointment.—Lieutenant F. W. Hilliard, Adjutant of the Hurriannah Light Infantry, to be Post Master of Hana.

No. 370 of 1852.

General Department, N. W. P., Ecclesiastical,
Agra, the 4th March 1852.

Appointment.—Reverend F. Fisher to be Chaplain of Ghazerpore.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

W. Muir,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 5th March 1852.

No. 160 of 1852.—Men invalided from European Corps, not being entitled to bedding on the scale authorized by G. O. G. 13., dated the 8th March 1851, Officers Commanding European Regiments, Troops and Companies, will omit from their indents for bedding, the names of men who may have been passed by invaliding Committees.

For such men one quilt each will be drawn.

No. 161 of 1852.—Assistant Overseer Serjeant J. Cameron, of the 11th or Meerut Division, is transferred to the 8th or Bareilly Division Department of Public Works, vice Conductor Aspinall, pensioned.

Fort William, 9th March 1852.

No. 162 of 1852.—By Government General Order, No. 632, of the

128. Subsistence is furnished by the Commissariat Department to European Deserters from the date of their being apprehended, on an order to that effect from the Commanding Officer of the Station, at the rate of (2) Two annas per diem, with a Full Ration of bread and meat in Cantonments, and the equivalent, five annas four pie per diem, when marching. The same to be furnished at each successive station which they may pass, and continued until the Deserters are finally disposed of.

1st December 1851, the rule laid down in Article 124, Section XVII. of the Pay and Audit Code of 1849, was extended to European Soldiers being conveyed to the Presidency for the purpose of discharge with ignominy.

2. That rule is now extended to European Soldiers in confinement, or in transit as prisoners, for whom pay may not be admissible.

3. The daily allowance of (2) Two annas in addition to the ration in kind, or to its equivalent in money, is intended to cover all incidental charges for cooking, washing, &c. &c.

No. 163 of 1852.—Serjeant Major John Hide, of the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, who was admitted to pension by Government General Order, No. 472, of 1851, payable in Europe, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend Rs. (30) thirty per mensem in India.

Serjeant Major Joseph Littlemore, of the Calcutta Native Militia, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an Overseer of the Allipore Jail.

No. 164 of 1852.—Sub-Assistant Overseer James McGunn, attached to the Agra and Bouday Road, is promoted to the grade of Officiating Assistant Overseer, Department Public Works.

J. S. Banks,
Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept.

Date of Deposit.	On whose Account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Intestate or otherwise.	Total amount Deposited.	How disposed of.				Remarks.
								Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	In Company's Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.												
24th.	John Serridge,	Gunner,	4th Co. 3rd Bn. A.,	579	20th June 1851.	Intestate, ..	43 8 0	Lost a Will in favor of his brother John McInerney and his sister, Mrs. Eliza Cadden, both of County Clare, Ireland.	
"	Cornelius Burke,	Ditto,	3rd Tp. 3rd Bde. H. A.,	6846	20th Oct. "	Ditto, ..	3 13 2	.....	.....	.....
"	John O'Brien,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	5814	28th Sept. "	Ditto, ..	25 15 11	.....	.....	.....
26th.	Michael Edwards,	Ditto,	2nd Co. 5th Bn. A.,	2654	12th May "	Ditto, ..	38 5 9	.....	.....	.....
"	Patrick McInerney,	Sergeant,	2nd Tp. 3rd Bde. H. A.,	843	4th Sept. "	Testate, ..	169 11 0	To be retained in this Country for the benefit of the Legation, deceased's son, Alfred Bullen.	
"	Joseph Crawford,	Gunner,	3rd Co. 3rd B. A.,	3692	26th Aug. "	Intestate, ..	23 3 11	.....	.....	.....
"	William Carleton,	Ditto,	1st do. 2nd ditto, ..	4911	11th Sept. "	Ditto, ..	15 0 0	.....	.....	.....
"	Ralph Atkinson,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	4506	27th Oct. "	Ditto, ..	20 13 7	.....	.....	.....
"	John McDermitt,	Ditto,	2nd ditto, ..	6757	30th Aug. "	Ditto, ..	44 13 6	To be retained in this Country for the benefit of the Legation, deceased's son, Alfred Bullen.	
"	John Holmes,	Ditto,	3rd do. 3rd ditto, ..	1152	19th " "	Ditto, ..	11 11 0	.....	.....	.....
"	John Napier,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	3972	15th " "	Ditto, ..	21 13 6	.....	.....	.....
"	John Canterbury,	Ditto,	Ditto, ..	6847	24th " "	Ditto, ..	6 0 8	.....	.....	.....
"	William Vincent Bullen,	Sergeant,	1st do. 2nd ditto, ..	5428	13th Oct. "	Testate, ..	77 7 11		
Co.'s Rs.							4,427 10 11	830 0 0				

E. E.

J. I. HARVEY, Sub-Treasurer.

J. S. BANKS,

Pay Secy to the Govt of India in the Maly. Dept.

Fort William, General Treasury, the 26th February 1852.

*General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor
General of India in Council.*

Fort William, the 9th March 1852.

No. 166 of 1852.—The following Appointments have been made by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal on the 28th February 1852:

Lieutenant J. C. Haughton, 54th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as First Class Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the South-West Frontier at Singhbloom, during the absence of Lieutenant J. S. Davies, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. Emerson, 26th Regiment Native (Light) Infantry, to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the South-West Frontier at Sunbulpore, during the absence of Lieutenant J. C. Haughton, or until further orders.

The undermentioned appointments have been made in Orders by the Lieutenant Governor North-Western Provinces on the following dates:

Foreign Department, 1st March 1852.—Lieutenant C. R. G. Douglas, 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, to be Commandant of the Delhi Palace Guards.

General Department, 28th February 1852.—Captain J. R. Oldfield, of Engineers, to be Principal of the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, from the date on which Lieutenant MacLagan vacates the appointment.

No. 167 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental duty while their corps continue on service:

40th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain L. T. Forrest, Commanding Cavalry United Malwa Contingent.

Captain E. C. Gardner, Officiating Brigade Major, Rawul Pindee.

67th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Major H. Cotton, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Dinapore.

Brevet Major F. C. Minchin, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.

Lieutenant R. N. Raikes, Adjutant 1st Cavalry Gwalior Contingent.

Lieutenant F. C. Maisey, employed in investigating and reporting upon the ruins of Ranode, Simla.

Lieutenant R. R. Harris, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Dinapore.

J. S. BANKS,

*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
in the Mily. Dept.*

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, One and a Quarter Second (1¼s.) before Mean Noon.

H. P. BURN,

Town Major.

Fort William, 9th March 1852.

NOTICE.—The General Treasury will be closed on Thursday the 18th instant, on account of the Hindoo Holiday Baroonee.

J. I. HARVEY, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, the 9th March 1852.

General Post Office Notifications.

NOTICE.—A Branch Post Office has been experimentally established from the 1st instant at Jungypore.

Jungypore is 36 miles distant from Berhampore.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Depy. Post Master General in Charge.

*Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 9th March 1852.*

Export Overland Mail via Bombay.

THE Government of Bombay having appointed the 3rd of the ensuing month of April for the departure of the next Steamer therefrom with a Mail for Suez—Notice accordingly is hereby given, for general information, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters and papers from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by that opportunity, will be Wednesday, the 24th Proximo, and that the first set of the Overland Packets will be closed at, and despatched from this Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd idem.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office, }
the 28th February 1852.*

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Despatch No. 29 of 1851, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 24th September, forwarded to this Office by the Government of Bengal, is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

*Calcutta, General Post Office, }
the 8th November, 1851.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

No. 29 of 1851.

*Our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William
in Bengal.*

1st. We have been informed, by direction of Her Majesty's Post Master General, under date the 18th instant, that "His Lordship has obtained the authority of the Treasury to despatch in future from the General Post Office in London the Mail for India via Marseilles on the evening of the 8th of the month, instead of the 7th as hitherto, except on the occasions of the 8th falling on a Sunday, when the Mail will be despatched on the evening of the following day, and that this arrangement will come into operation with the Mail of the 8th proximo."

2nd. You will be careful, that the several Post Masters under your Presidency are duly advised of this alteration which we have by the present Mail notified to our Agents at Aden and in Egypt.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,
and 12 other Directors.

London, the 24th September, 1851.

(True Copy,)

(Signed) W. SETON-KARR,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True Copy,)

J. R. B. BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

IT is hereby notified that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday the 1st March 1852 and Sunday the 7th March 1852, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the undermentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on Dates from and to	By what Ships despatched.	Bound to	Remarks.
1st March 1852,	" <i>Kneass</i> ,"	Mauritius,	Left Town on the 2nd Mar. 1852.
2nd to 7th ditto,	" <i>Anne Cropper</i> ,"	Ditto,	Ditto on the 8th ditto.
1st and 2nd ditto,	" <i>Tudor</i> ,"	Cape and London,	Ditto on the 3rd ditto.
1st to 3rd ditto,	Steamer " <i>Fire Queen</i> ,"	Moulmein and Rangoon,	Ditto on the 4th ditto.
4th to 7th ditto,	Steamer " <i>Phlegethon</i> ,"	Ditto,	Will sail on the 10th ditto.
1st to 7th ditto,	" <i>Royal Saxon</i> ,"	Sydney,	Ditto in a day or two.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT, Deputy Post Master General.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, 9th March 1852.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Notice issued by the London General Post Office, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 30th April, 1851. }

Instructions No. 4, 1851. By Command of the Post Master General.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to all Post Masters, Sub-Post Masters and Letter Receivers.

Parliamentary Proceedings to India and Hong Kong, via Southampton.

General Post Office, February, 1851.

On and after the 1st March next, printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Colonial Legislatures, may be transmitted by the Post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, or Hong Kong, via Southampton, (subject, however, to all the existing regulations and restrictions) at the following reduced rates of postage, viz.:

For any weight not exceeding four Ounces,	1 d.
Ditto exceeding four Ounces and not exceeding eight Ounces, ..	2 d.
Ditto exceeding eight Ounces and not exceeding twelve Ounces, }	3 d.
Ditto exceeding twelve Ounces and not exceeding sixteen Ounces, }	4 d.

and so on in proportion, viz., for every additional four Ounces in weight, above the weight of sixteen Ounces, an additional rate of one Penny, it being understood, that any lesser weight than four Ounces, shall be charged as four Ounces.

This Postage, which is entirely British Postage, and does not include the rate chargeable for conveyance in India, must, in all cases, be paid in advance.

(True copy.)
J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Dy. Post Master General, in Charge.

THE Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, acting under the authority of Act X. of 1852, publish for general information

1st. Section XXXVII. of the said Act, viz., "Where any house, building, or ground, within the said Town, has been vacant for sixty consecutive days in any quarter of a year, the rates for that quarter shall be remitted, provided that the owner of such house, building, or land, shall have given notice in writing of the vacancy thereof, to the Secretary of the Commissioners, within seven days next after the day on which it becomes vacant; and if such notice of vacancy be not given within the said seven days, the said rates shall be remitted from the day on which the notice may be delivered to the Secretary."

2nd. By virtue of the powers given to the Commissioners in Sections XXXIII, XLIII, XLIV, and XLVI. of the said Act, the Commissioners have delegated authority as follows:

Firstly. To Baboo Ramdhun Ghose, Officiating Collector, to sign and issue Assessment Bills for the House Tax imposed under the Statute 33rd of George III., Chapter LII., Section CLVIII., Act XVI. of 1847, and Act X. of 1852, in the form A. contained in the Second Schedule annexed to the last mentioned Act, or to the like effect. Also to sign and issue the Assessment Bills of the Tax on Carriages and Horses for the 12th quarter, (viz.) the months of November and December 1851, and January 1852.

Secondly.—To the Collecting Sircars to sign for the Collector and serve the "Notices of Demand" in the form B. contained in the said second Schedule, or to the like effect.

Thirdly. To Ramdhun Ghose, 1st Division, Mr. J. Markham, 2nd ditto, Mr. J. Riddle, 3rd ditto, Mr. R. W. Sherrieff, 4th ditto, authority to collect the arrears of the Tax on Carriages and Horses, and to sign and issue Notices of Demand for the same in their respective Divisions.

Fourthly. To Mr. J. O. Beckett, Secretary, to sign and issue "Summons to pay and Summons to give evidence" in the forms C. and D., respectively, contained in the said second Schedule, or to the like effect.

By order of the Commissioners,

J. O. BECKETT,
Secy. to the Comrs.
1st March 1852.

For Allahabad and Intermediate Stations.



The "Hoorungotta" with the "Luckia" Cargo Boat in tow, will be dispatched on the 13th instant. For Freight (of small Parcels only) and Passage, apply at the Government Boat Office.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,
Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

No. 1208.

Chart of the Pegue Coast and Gulf of Martaban, with Sailing Directions,

By COMMANDER FELL, I. N.

THE above Chart and Sailing Directions having been lithographed and printed, Parties requiring it are requested to apply to the Calcutta Custom House, where it is to be had for 3 Rupees per copy, including the Sailing Directions.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND, Secy.
Fort William, }
the 8th March 1852. }

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

DISCOUNT.

Private Bills and Notes at or within } 9 per Cent.
3 months, }
Government Acceptances do., 5 " "

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Fixed Loans, not exceeding 3 }
months, on Deposit of Company's } 7 " "
Paper, }
On Deposit of Opium, 8 " "
On Deposit of Metals and Indigo, 8 " "
On Deposit of other Goods, 9 " "
On Accounts of Credit, not exceed- }
ing 3 months, on Deposit of Com- } 7 1/2 " "
pany's Paper, }
On Deposit of Opium, 8 1/2 " "
On Deposit of Metals and Indigo, 8 1/2 " "
On Deposit of other Goods, 9 1/2 " "

W. GREY, Secy. & Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal. }
Calcutta, 26th Feb. 1852. }

North-Western Bank of India.

THE opinion of Counsel, which has been taken, as resolved by the Shareholders at the last Half-yearly General Meeting, being favorable to the feasibility of registering the Bank under Act No. XLIII. of 1850, the Manager hereby calls a Special Meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of resolving that the Company shall be registered under the said Act, to be held at the Bank Premises, No. 4, Old Council House Street, Calcutta, at Noon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1852.

This notice is given in pursuance of and as required by the fourth Section of the said Act XLIII. of 1850.

JOHN O'B. TANDY,
Manager.

North-Western Bank of India, }
Calcutta, 27th December 1851. }

Report showing the smallest Depth of Water in the Bhagiruttee, Jellinghee and Matabangah Rivers, on the 29th February 1852.

Names of Rivers.	Smallest Depth of Water.	Where Shallowest.
Bhagiruttee River.		
At its entrance, ...	0' 0"	} Closed.
Below the entrance, ...	0' 0"	
From thence to Jungypore, ...	0' 2"	At Amundnuggur.
From Jungypore to Sad-duckhaugh, ...	0' 4"	" Antpulgatchee.
From Sad-duckhaugh to Berhampore, ...	0' 3"	" Rajarampore.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, ...	1' 6"	" Ballagatchee.
And from Cutwa to Nuddeah, ...	1' 5"	" Laulhaugh.
		" Berhampore.
		" Modoorhaldar.
		" Mirzapore.
		" Khosailpore.
		Below Augundoeep.
Jellinghee River. *		
At its entrance, ...	4' 6"	} Below the entrance.
From thence to Bausamarree, ...	2' 6"	
	2' 0"	} Opposite the old entrance.
From Bausamarree to Teeahkattah, ...	2' 0"	
	2' 5"	Below Jellinghee.
	2' 3"	" Dhoradah.
	2' 7"	Above Dogatchee.
	2' 8"	Old Mooktarpoore.
From Teeahkattah to Sonatullah, ...	2' 10"	Below Razhanuggur.
	2' 9"	" Gopeenathpore.
And from Sonatullah to Mousegunge, ...	3' 0"	At Essorchunderpore.
	2' 10"	" Beerpoore.
	3' 0"	" Gokoorahputtah.
	3' 0"	" Kattatullah.
	3' 0"	" Sahibnuggur.
Matabangah River.		
At its entrance, ...	14' 6"	} At Dewangunge.
From thence to Hautbo- leah, ...	10' 0"	
	0' 5"	" Boleah.
From Hautboleah to Katchikuttah, ...	0' 3"	" Bhangberiah.
	0' 4"	" Ashmanecolly.
From Katchikuttah to Kishengunge, ...	1' 9"	" Shealmarree.
	1' 9"	" Batehamarree.
And from Kishengunge to Seebpore, ...	2' 0"	" Songattah.
	2' 3"	" Goyes.

No Water on Gauge at Berhampore.

J. LANG, Supt., Nuddeah Rivers.

Kishenagur, 5th March 1852.

* The Channel of this River below Dhoradah has been deepened by the construction of Bandahs from 2 feet 3 inches to 2 feet 5 inches, and below Gopeenathpore from 2 feet 8 inches to 2 feet 10 inches.

India General Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company, will be held on Monday, the 15th of March next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M., at the Office of the Company.

After closing the ordinary business of the day, the Meeting will be made special, to take into consideration the amount of future remuneration to be allowed to the Auditors of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

H. N. P. GRANT, Secretary.

I. G. S. N. Co.'s Office, Clive Street Ghai,
Calcutta, Monday, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act No. I. of 1845, that the undermentioned Estates in Zillah Bhulloah, will be put up to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 26th March 1852 A. D., corresponding with the 14th Chytr 1258 B. S., for Arrears of Revenue up to the Kist of Magh 1258 B. S.

No. of Class.	Class of Mehala.	No. of Mehals in the District Rent Roll or Register.	Names of Mehala.	Recorded Proprietors.	Sudder Jumma.	Balance due up to 25th of February 1852.	REMARKS.
1	Permanently settled Estate.....	211	Talook Mahomed Daim, Pergunnah Kanchunpore,	Dollab Banoo, Jullismollah,	74 10 8	26 1 11	
Ditto,	.....	453	Talook Ammanollah Attah, Hissa 10 a. 13 g. 1 c. 1 kt., in Pergunnah Tunbrabad,	Shumshuddin,	53 3 9	19 1 7	
Ditto,	.....	919	Talook Pachooram Dullaui, in Hissa 5 a. 6. g. 2 c. 2 kt., in Pergunnah ditto,	Pachooram Dullaui,	48 3 6	27 2 6	
Ditto,	.....	1359	Kharizah of Turruff Mahomed Hossein, of Pergunnah Neer Sundee, Modafut Zimnah, Mahomed Mufzeel, Hal Talook Muher Banoo, Wasil, Hossein Ally, Mumtaz Banoo, Buktar Moonshee, Ruhhaemuttally, Brindabun, Fuzzil, Razeahoree Hazarah, Banoo Futteh Mahomed, Bachoo, Mazee Nuzzomuddin, and Ruttun Bhoemally,	Maher Banoo, Wasil, Hossein Ally, Mumtaz Banoo, Buktar Moonshee, Ruhhaemuttally, Brindabun, Fuzzil, Razeahoree Hazarah, Banoo Futteh Mahomed, Bachoo, Mazee Nuzzomuddin, and Ruttun Bhoemally,	97 11 3	30 0 0	

Bhulloah, Deputy Collector's Office, the 2nd March 1852.

E. RADCLIFFE, Officiating Deputy Collector.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association.

THE Half-Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Steam Tug Association, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on Monday, the 15th instant, at noon.

The Meeting will be made special, with reference to the Fifth Resolution of the last Half-Yearly Meeting, to take into consideration the re-valuation of the property of the Association.

GORDON, STUART & CO.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta, 1st March 1852.

NOTICE.—The Effects of the late Captain James Hargraves, of the Ship "Duke of Wellington," are under the Seal and Custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person duly authorized to receive them.

F. W. RIPLEY,

Offg. J. A. Comr., in Charge.

Akyab, Civil Court, }
the 20th February 1852. }

NOTICE.—The Effects of the late Alfred Savigney, Esq., European British Subject, Head Master of the Akyab Government School, are under the Seal and Custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person duly authorized to receive them.

F. W. RIPLEY,

Offg. J. A. Comr., in Charge.

Akyab, Civil Court, }
the 20th February 1852. }

MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON is from this date authorized to use the Signature of our Firm.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.

Calcutta, 10th March 1852.

NOTICE.—I have from this day authorized my Son, Manackjee Rustomjee, to sign my name per procurator.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 1st March 1852.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or advancing money on any Company's Papers, bearing the endorsement, or standing in the name of Kumroon Nessa Begum, (lately deceased,) without reference to Shumsoon Nessa Begum, her only daughter, sole heir and representative, or to the undersigned.

DENMAN & ABBOTT,

Attorneys at Law,

for Shumsoon Nessa Begum.

Calcutta, 4th March 1852.

Destroyed by Fire.

ON 6th January 1852, at Burrissaul, Government Promissory Note, No. 51054, of 1841-42, favouring Dhanronney Dhur Roy, for Co.'s Rs. 500.

LOST.—Second Halves of two Bank of Bengal Notes, No. 19901 for Co.'s Rs. 20, and No. 23860 for Co.'s Rs. 25, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

LOST.—First Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 31627, for Co.'s Rs. 100, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee of the Estate of John Brightman Vandenberg and Albert Harvey DeMello, Insolvent Debtors,

versus

Maurice FitzGerald Sandes, John Brightman Vandenberg and Susan, his Wife, and Albert Harvey DeMello and Letitia, his Wife.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal made in this cause bearing date the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, the Creditors and Legatees of Mary Umdah, of Calcutta, deceased, who died in the month of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, are hereby required to come in and prove their respective Debts and Legacies before William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House on or before the Fifth day of April next, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

W. MACPHERSON,

Master.

SMOULT AND HEDGER,

Complainants' Attorneys.

Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
the 5th March 1852. }

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

The New Quarterly Bengal Army List,
No. XII.

OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
FORCES ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and Various Services of every Officer in the Army, distinguishing those who have received Medals and other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with their period of Service and dates of Commission.

CORRECTED TO 10TH JANUARY, 1852.

To which is added,

A List of Civil Servants

IN BENGAL AND THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
with the dates of their Appointments, &c.

PRICE—Four Rupees, each Quarterly Number, or
to Subscribers, 12 Rupees per Annum,

Payable in Advance.

It is requested that all communications, orders or remittances for the above Army List be sent to the publishers, R. C. Lepage and Co.

A few Copies of previous Numbers of the New Army List are available to parties desirous of securing a complete series of the publication.

13th January, 1852.

For Sale at the Military Orphan Press,
Price 3 Rupees.

AN ACT for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such Service the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.

GOVERNMENT BOOK AGENCY.

EDUCATION NOTICE.—Under the sanction of Government and with a view to extend the benefits of Education as widely as can be accomplished by such means, the Book Agent is authorized to sell at Cost Price, with a small additional per centage to cover the interest of outlay, all Works of which complete editions are purchased by, or published under the authority of the Government, to public and private Schools without distinction.

The following Works are at present in store at the Book Agency for sale:

No. of Copies.		Price per Copy	
112	Richardson's Selections, in 1 vol. full bound, ...	7	0 0
106	Richardson's ditto, " 2 vols. " ...	7	0 0
16	Russell's Modern Europe, 4 vols. " ...	26	0 0
15	Boutros' Principles of Legislation, ...	6	0 0
1	Penny Magazine for 1842, ...	4	14 0
5	Biographical Dictionary, by S. D. V. K., vol. I. part 1., ...	7	10 0
7	Ditto " ditto, vol. I. " II., ...	7	10 3
6	Ditto " ditto, vol. II. " I., ...	8	1 3
7	Ditto " ditto, vol. II. " II., ...	6	6 6
6	Ditto " ditto, vol. III. " I., ...	7	8 6
5	Edinburgh Cabinet Library, ...	3	0 0
1340	Newmarch's Arithmetic, ...	1	8 0
177	Encyclopaedia Bengalensis, Diglot Edition, No. I., History of Rome, ...	2	0 0
312	Ditto ditto, " No. II., Elements of Geometry, ...	2	0 0
467	Ditto ditto, " No. III., Miscellaneous Reading, ...	2	0 0
449	Ditto ditto, " No. IV., History of Rome, part 2nd, ...	2	0 0
469	Ditto ditto, " No. V., Biography, ...	2	0 0
484	Ditto ditto, " No. VI., History of Egypt, ...	2	0 0
458	Ditto ditto, " No. VII., Miscellaneous Reading, part 2nd, ...	2	0 0
495	Ditto ditto, " No. VIII., Geography, ...	2	0 0
447	Ditto ditto, " No. IX., (Mathematics) Geometry, part 2nd, ...	2	0 0
391	Ditto ditto, " No. X., Moral Tales, ...	2	0 0
136	Ditto ditto, " No. XI., Improvement of the Mind, ...	2	0 0
140	Ditto ditto, " No. XII., Improvement of the Mind, ...	2	0 0
325	Ditto ditto, Bengali Edition, No. IV., ...	1	0 0
142	Ditto ditto, " No. I., ...	1	0 0
51	Ditto ditto, " No. II., ...	1	0 0
65	Ditto ditto, " No. III., ...	1	0 0
679	London Pharmacopoeia, (translated into Bengali,) ...	1	12 0
100	Rutnaboli, (in Sanscrit,) ...	0	8 0
49	Law of Inheritance (in Sanscrit,) ...	0	8 0
1488	Addison's Essays, { on English paper, ...	4	0 0
	{ on Serampore paper, ...	3	0 0
193	School Maps, in sets of four, upon the same scale as those published by the Irish School Society, } comprising Maps of the World, Europe, Asia and America, ...	13	0 0
72	Smith's Moral Sentiments, ...	3	0 0
369	Reid's Inquiry into the Human Mind, ...	1	8 0
366	Goldsmith's Essays, (Calcutta Edition,) ...	1	0 0
5	Peacock's Algebra, vol. I., ...	19	0 4
8	Ditto " " II., ...		
20	Hymer's Differential Equations, ...	6	0 8
11	Brinkley's Astronomy, ...	7	3 10
17	Hall's Differential and Integral Calculus, ...	7	8 8
12	Grote's History of Greece, in 4 vols., ...	38	10 0
14	Mill's Logic, in 2 vols., ...	18	1 10
14	Stow's Training System, ...	3	10 0
8	Herschel's Astronomy, ...	3	0 0
19	Ditto Introduction to Natural Philosophy, ...	3	0 0
9	Somerville on the Connection of the Physical Sciences, ...	4	12 8
41	D. L. Richardson's Lives of the British Poets, ...	5	0 0
13	Gibbon's Rome, (large Edition,) ...	12	0 0
28	Goodwyn's Mathematics, ...	10	13 10
2	Bacon's Essays, (Westall's Designs,) ...	1	4 0
19	Milton's Poetical Works, (by Revd. Stebbings,) ...	2	0 0
10	Reid's Intellectual Powers, ...	5	0 0
23	Potter's Optics, ...	4	0 0
5	Mackintosh's England, in 10 vols., ...	30	0 0
10	Goldsmith's Essays and Poems, (illustrated Edition,) ...	1	10 0
15	Smith's Arithmetical Instructor, ...	0	12 0
22	Education Report for 1840-41 and 1841-42, ...	2	0 0
58	Ditto " for 1842-43, ...	2	0 0
54	Ditto " for 1843-44, ...	2	0 0
51	Ditto " for 1844-45, ...	2	0 0
58	Ditto " for 1845-46, ...	2	0 0
59	Ditto " for 1846-47, ...	2	0 0
54	Ditto " for 1847-48, ...	2	0 0
271	Map of Europe in the Bengalee Character, ...	3	4 0

FRED. J. MOUNT, M. D.,

Govt. Book Agency, 30th August, 1851.

Govt. Book Agent.



APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1852.

বঙ্গ ও এতদেশীয় অপর ভাষাতে নামাঙ্কিত যে সকল চিঠির মালিকানের ঠিকানা নাহওয়াপ্রযুক্ত
কলিকাতা জেনেরল পোস্ট অফিসে ১৮৫১ সালের আগ্রিল মাহাতে যে সকল চিঠি
রাখিত হইয়াছে তাহার কৰ্ম।

চিঠির নংখ্যা	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	কৈফিয়ৎ
	বিত্তারিখ ১০ আগ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	শিবচন্দ্র সিংহ	কলিকাতা	
১	প্যারিমোহন গোস্বামি	পটলভাঙ্গা	
১	কৃষ্ণকোশোর সন্দ্বার	কিনিকবাজার	
১	ইমামবক্স	মেছুয়াবাজার	
১	জয়চন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য	কলিকাতা	
১	রামকানাই রায়	হাটখোলা	
১	মধুসূদন মিত্র	কেরত জিরামপুর হইতে	
১	কৃষ্ণমোহন বারিক	বহুবাজার	
১	মহানন্দ মুখোপাধ্যায়	মেডিকেল কালেক্টর	
১	রামধন গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা কালেক্টরের	
১	শিতারাম সমদ্বার	চোরবাগান	
১	উমাচরণ রাই	টেব্রেটবাজার	
১	দিননাথ শাস্ত্রাল	কলুটোলা	
১	বৈদ্যনাথ ঘোষ	বৈঠকখানা	
১	শ্যামলাল মিত্র	চোরবাগান	
১	রামজয় চক্রবর্তী	কলিকাতা	
১	কেদারনাথ মিত্র	চোরবাগান	
১	শিবচন্দ্র লাহড়ি	হাটখোলা	
	বিত্তারিখ ১১ আগ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	ডাই আবজান মহম্মদ	দাঁশতলার গলি	
১	জহিরুদ্দীন বাবাজান	রানিমুদির গলি	
১	হরচন্দ্র বিহাস	কলিকাতা	
১	সেখ আহম্মদ	রানিমুদির গলি	
১	রামদীন নাগরি	কলিকাতা	
	বিত্তারিখ ১২ আগ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	ভুবনমোহন মিত্র	চোরবাগান	
১	মাকারওয়ালি পারসি	কলিকাতা	
১	হারাদন দাস	দুর্গাপুর	

চিঠির সংখ্যা	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	বৈধিকতা
১	আহান ঐ	আলিপুর	
১	রামনারায়ণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা	
১	দেবীপ্রসাদ চৌধুরী	চৈতন্য	
১	বিবনাথ ভাট্ট	টালিগঞ্জ	
১	প্যারিমোহন বসু	চৈতন্য	
১	উজ্জ্বল খেতমংগল	কডিয়া	
১	আবদুলসোভান	পুরাতন টালিগঞ্জ	
১	গুরুচরণ অধিকারি	কলিকাতা	
১	গোলাবি বিবি	টালিগঞ্জ	
১	সোনাউল্লা	ঐ	
১	মহাচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	চৌরবাগান	
	বিত্তরিখ ১৩ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
	বিত্তরিখ ১৪ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	হিরামণী দেব্যা	পাইকপাড়া	
১	রামচন্দ্র দত্ত	কুমারটুলি	
১	মাধবচন্দ্র দত্ত	ভালভলা	
১	ককিরচন্দ্র সিংহ	পাইকপাড়া	
১	ব্রজনাথ চক্রবর্তী	বাগবাজার	
১	নরচন্দ্র ঘোষ	পাইকপাড়া	
১	রামচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী	বাগবাজার	
১	ইন্দ্রচন্দ্র সিংহ	পাইকপাড়া	
১	তোরাবআলি	কলিকাতা	
১	কালীদাস মুর	ইটালি	
৩	কেয়ামদ্দীন	কলিকাতা	
১	মুনশী আতাউদ্দীন	ইটালি	
১	উমাকান্ত শেন	ঐ	
১	হরচন্দ্র সোম সরকার	কলিকাতার বাহির রাস্তা	
	বিত্তরিখ ১৫ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	বিষ্ণুচন্দ্র গিঞ	কলিকাতা	
১	প্যারিমোহন মজুমদার	বালিয়াঘাটা	
১	কেন্দারনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়	শিবুচাঁকুরের গলি	
১	বৈকুণ্ঠনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা	
১	ঐকর বিদ্যাধর	রামকৃষ্ণপুর	
১	মদনমোহন দে	বড়বাজার	
১	অভয়চরণ চক্রবর্তী	সদরদেওয়ানী আদালত	
১	রাধাকৃষ্ণ রায়	কলিকাতা	
১	কালীকুমার চট্টোপাধ্যায়	ঐ	
১	এলাদাদ ঐ	ঐ	
১	ব্রজনাথ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	ঐ	
১	তারিনীচরণ বসু	ভদ্রাবাজার	
১	বেনীমাধব চক্রবর্তী	চাপাভলা	
১	শিতারাম সরকার	শিমলা	
১	নবকুমার চট্টোপাধ্যায়	পাণ্ডুরিয়াঘাটা	
১	দিননাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বড়বাজার	
১	মহেশচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়	কোড়ালীকো	

চিঠীর সংখ্যা	চিঠীর মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	টেকিফের
১	মতিলাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা	
১	দুর্গাপ্রসাদ মুখোপাধ্যায়	রামবাগান	
১	গৌরমোহন দাস	পাথুরেঘাটা	
১	গদাধর পালস্য	কোড়ালীকো	
১	আনন্দচন্দ্র রায়	বড়বাজার	
১	মহেন্দ্রচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়	ভগ্নাথের ঘাট	
১	গজারাম গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	বড়বাজার	
১	কালীকুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়	বাগবাজার	
১	যতপচন্দ্র সরকার	কোড়াবাগান	
১	হরলাল কুণ্ড	চাঁপাতলার গলি	
১	মধুসূদন অধিকারি	হাটগোলা	
১	করুণপ্রসাদ	কাঁশারিপটি	
১	মহেন্দ্রচন্দ্র ঘোষ	পোস্কার বাজার	
১	রামগোপাল মিত্র	পাথুরেঘাটা	
১	নীলকমল নন্দী	শোভাবাজার	
১	কালীপ্রসাদ চক্রবর্তী	বহুবাজার	
১	শারদাময় মল্লিক	ভবানীপুর	
১	হারানচন্দ্র সিংহ	টেবেরিটরবাজার	
১	প্রেমনারায়ণ মল্লিক	খিদিরপুর	
১	বাবু কিত্ত	কলিকাতা	
১	হরমণী দেব্যা	চাঁপাতলা	
১	ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	চক্রবেড়	
১	নকুড়চরণ মল্লিক	মল্লিকা	
বিত্তারিখ ১৬ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল			
১	ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী	কালীঘাট	
১	লেন্স বুদ্ধ	মাজুয়াবাজার	
১	কালীচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য্য	চেতলা	
১	ধর্মনারায়ণ নেউগী	বাঁশতলার গলি	
১	কালীচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য্য	কালীঘাট	
১	গিরিশচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়	চেনচেন	
১	মহেন্দ্রচন্দ্র চৌধুরী	কালীঘাট	
১	মাধবনারায়ণ চৌধুরী	এ	
১	গোলাম রায়	পটলডাঙ্গা	
১	কালীমোহন রায় চৌধুরী	কালীঘাট	
১	গোবর্ধন চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বেহালা বরশে	
১	বাহাদুর খানশামা	বড়বাজার	
১	নীলকমল চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বেহালা লক্ষরপুর	
১	দিনবন্ধু শাহা	চুনরিপাড়া	
১	রামগতি শামসু	ফেরত নগররাই হইতে	
১	হরলাল মুখোপাধ্যায়	কালীঘাট	
১	নন্দরাম সিংহ	কলিকাতা	
১	রামকুমার গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	চোরবাগান	
১	প্যারিমোহন বসু	কলিকাতা	
১	পালওয়ার সিং	বহুবাজার	
১	শ্যামচরণ সরকার	ভালতলা	

চিঠির নং	চিঠির মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	টিকিটের নং
১	হরিমোহন দাস	আড়পুলি	
২	নামসুন্দীন	একচেঙা আফিস	
	বিতারিত ১৭ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	মতিলাল শেঠ	কলিকাতা	
২	শ্যামাচরণ দাস	খিদীরপুর	
১	বৈকুণ্ঠনাথ বসু	চিৎপুর	
১	ঐ দাস	চিনেবাজার	
১	সেধ করিমবক্স	রাধাবাজার	
১	রামরাম চট্টোপাধ্যায়	ঐ	
১	রামানন্দ গোস্বামী	কোড়াকো	
১	রামলাল চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বাজার বেহালা	
১	চণ্ডীচরণ সিং	হাবড়া	
১	আবদুল হুদ	খিদীরপুর	
	বিতারিত ১৮ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
	বিতারিত ১৯ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	মুনশী আবদুল হাদী	কলিকাতা	
১	চন্দ্রনাথায়ণ মিত্র	শোভাবাজার	
১	নীলকণ্ঠ বসু	পাথুরিয়া ঘাটা	
১	রামচন্দ্র শাহা	কলিকাতা	
১	উমাপ্রসাদ দাস	সাঁকারিটোলা	
১	মহেন্দ্র সরকার	টালিগঞ্জ	
১	উমাচরণ পাল	কেরত জংশন হইতে	
১	বিষ্ণুচন্দ্র মহম্মদার	ঐ ডাইমন হারবার	
১	সরুপ্রসাদ দাস	চেতলা	
১	মতিলাল	কলিকাতা মেডিকেল কলেজ	
১	দরজ গোরাল	কেরত ছাপরা হইতে	
১	চন্দ্রমোহন বিদ্যালঙ্কার	ভবানীপুর চড়কডাঙ্গা	
১	বৈকুণ্ঠনাথ বসু	কলিকাতা পোস্টাফিস	
১	রামদয়াল গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা	
১	গোলোকচন্দ্র দাস	কোড়াবাগান	
১	রামচন্দ্র বসু	কলিকাতা	
১	মাধবচন্দ্র মিত্র	ঐ	
১	ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায়	কেরত সরদহ হইতে	
১	রামকিঙ্কর ঘোষ	কলিকাতা	
১	রামনাথ বরাট	বহুবাজার	
১	মদনমোহন বসু	ভবানীপুর	

(To be Continued.)

[ইহার অবশিষ্ট আগামীতে প্রকাশ হইবেক।]

CALCUTTA,
General Post Office,
26th November, 1851.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

It is requested that Government Notifications for the Calcutta Gazette, of any length, may be sent to the Press by NOON of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS: and of a few lines only, before 5 p. m. of those days.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

No. 249.

*Fort William, Home Department,
the 10th March 1852.*

NOTIFICATIONS.—Mr. W. S. Paterson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur, proceeded to Sea on the 1st instant, under the leave granted to him by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in Orders of the 28th January last.

No. 254.

The 11th March 1852.

Sir H. M. Elliot, K. C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, proceeded to Sea on the 5th instant, under the leave granted to him in Orders of the 27th ultimo.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 544.

*Fort William, Foreign Department,
the 11th March 1852.*

NOTIFICATIONS.—The services of the following Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental duty:

Captain L. T. Forrest, 40th Regiment Native Infantry, Commandant of Cavalry United Malwa Contingent.

Lieutenant R. M. Raikes, 67th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant 1st Regiment of Cavalry Scindiah's Contingent.

No. 546.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant E. P. Lloyd, Adjutant of the Mhairwarra Local Battalion, leave of absence, under Medical Certificate, for eight months, from the 15th ultimo, to visit Simla and the Hills North of Dehra.

No. 548.

The services of Brevet Major H. Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery and Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, under the Commissioner of Mysore, are placed temporarily at the

disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, for Regimental duty.

No. 549.

Mr. C. B. Denison, Assistant Commissioner at Umritsur, resumed charge of his duties on the 11th ultimo.

No. 560.

The 12th March 1852.

The Most Noble the Governor General of India is pleased to recognize the nomination of Chevalier Francisco Pereira as Vice Consul of Sardinia, in Calcutta, in the room of Mr. W. R. Lackersteen, and the appointment of Mr. Francois Burot as Vice Consul at Moulmein.

No. 561.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Mr. E. Thomas, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, leave of absence to proceed to England, on Medical Certificate, for the period of one year from the date of the sailing of the Steamer "Precursor."

No. 569.

The leave of absence granted to Dr. H. Irwin, of the 4th Regt. Punjaub Cavalry, in G. O. of the 13th December last, is to commence from the 8th instead of the 14th ultimo.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 28.

*Fort William, Judicial Department,
the 11th March 1852.*

NOTIFICATION.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Senior Local Deputy Commissioner for the time being in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories to be the Ex-officio Marriage Registrar of those Territories, and to nominate the Superintendent of Jaloun to be the Ex-officio Marriage Registrar in that District.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 561.

Orders by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—*The 4th March 1852.*—The Revd. R. Cooley, Baptist Missionary, to be a Marriage Registrar in the District of Balasore.

The 6th March 1852.—Mr. J. G. Paghe to be Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Purneah, with the powers of adjudication described in Section III., Act No. XXV. of 1840.

Mr. W. Sarson to be Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Chittagong, with the same powers.

Bahoo Nilcomul Seal to be Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Furreedpore, with the same powers.

Mr. T. A. Donough, Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Rungpore, to be also Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Bogra, with the powers of adjudication described in Section III., Act XXV. of 1840.

Bahoo Mothooranath Banerjea, Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Rajshahye, to be also Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Putha, with the same powers.

Mr. W. Sarson, Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Chittagong, Mr. W. C. Grant, Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Backergunge, and Mr. M. Little, Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in Tipperah, to be also Superintendents of Abkarry Revenue in Bulloah, with the same powers.

The 9th March 1852.—Lieutenant W. Agnew to be a 2nd Class Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, continuing to officiate as Principal Assistant at Gawalparah, during the absence of Captain A. A. Sturt, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Carnic, Officiating Magistrate at Moorshedabad, to officiate as Marriage Registrar in the District of Moorshedabad, during the absence of Mr. T. C. Loch.

The 11th March 1852.—Bahoo Prasannath Roy to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Rajshahye.

Mr. C. B. Quintin and Mr. W. F. McDonell to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Sarun.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn and Narendra Krishna to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee at Midnapore.

Notifications.—*The 6th March 1852.*—The Most Noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the District of Purneah being in regard to Abkarry matters assigned to and placed under the authority of the Abkarry Commissioner of the 2nd or Dacca Division.

The 12th March 1852.—Mr. C. T. Davidson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca, resumed charge of the current duties of his Office from Syed Abbas Ally, the Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 1st instant.

Captain T. P. Sparks, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan at Ramree, resumed charge of the Treasury and his Office from Lieutenant G. Faithful on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. H. L. Dampier received charge of the Offices of Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent at Pooree, from Mr. A. Forbes, on the 5th instant.

Mr. S. Bowring received charge of the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong from Pandit Sreenauth Bidyabagish, 2nd Principal Sudder Ameen of that District, on the 4th instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 995 of 1852.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

*Judicial and Revenue Department,
Agra, the 6th March 1852.*

Notification.—The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted, under Orders of 4th December last, to Mr. Fleetwood Williams, Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, is cancelled from the date on which he resumed charge of his Office.

JOHN W. SHERER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

No. 1025 of 1852.

Agra, the 8th March 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Hervey Harris Grant-hed, Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore, for a fortnight, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, in addition to the time allowed for joining his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore.

No. 1033 of 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Thomas Parry Woodcock, Judge of Benares, for one year, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, with additional leave to period of embarkation under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules, from the date on which he makes over charge of his office.

Appointments.—Mr. Alexander Shank to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Benares, during the absence of Mr. Thomas Parry Woodcock, or till further orders.

Mr. Frederick Bebb Gubbins to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Benares.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt., N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 12th March 1852.

No. 168 of 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, from the 1st May next, Pay shall no longer be issued from Civil or Military Treasuries in Bengal, or the North-Western Provinces, on the leave certificates of Native Soldiers.

of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay: arrears to the authorized extent may be drawn for such men in the abstracts of their Corps by Regimental Officers, on proper existence certificates, and the amount remitted to the parties thereto entitled, (by drafts, payable on personal presentation by the payee) in the same manner, and under the same precautions, as are observed in Bombay and Madras, in making remittances of Soldiers' savings to their relatives in Hindoostan.

The Governments of the other Presidencies will issue whatever instructions may be necessary for carrying out the above order.

Articles 84 to 87, in pages 261-2, Section 25, Code of 1849, are hereby cancelled.

No. 169 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Brevet Major Henry Drummond, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, for one year without pay,	} On Private Affairs.
Assistant Surgeon William Crozier, of the Medical Department,	
	} On Medical Certificate.

No. 170 of 1852.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 380, of the 4th July 1851, the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, in like manner with School Master Serjeants, Hospital Serjeants of European Regiments shall be supplied with "Staff Serjeants' Tents," the usual attendants and carriage.

No. 171 of 1852.—Second Lieutenant W. W. H. Greathed, of Engineers, Deputy Superintendent of Canals West of the Jumna, is allowed leave of absence, for two months, from the 15th February 1852, or date of being relieved, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

No. 172 of 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant William Russell Elliott to be Captain of a Company,	} From the 25th of Feb- ruary 1852, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Smith Price, retired.
Ensign James Charles Hamil- ton to be Lieutenant, ...	

56th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Lestock Boileau Jones to be Captain of a Company,	} From the 9th March 1852, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major John Robertson Younger, retired.
Ensign Quintin Battye to be Lieutenant,	

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Officiating Sub-conductor Ormond Stonehewer to be Sub-conductor from the 4th October 1851, in succession to Conductor W. Staerck deceased.

Officiating Sub-conductor Joseph Riley to be Sub-conductor from the 13th October 1851, in succession to Conductor J. Ballantine deceased.

The promotions to Sub-conductors of T. Ryan and J. Smith from the 4th and 13th of October 1851, respectively, announced in Government General Order, No. 571, of the 7th of November last, are cancelled, and these individuals will revert to their former grades.

No. 173 of 1852.—The undermentioned appointments have been made in orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., on the following dates:

General Department, 2nd March 1852.—Major F. W. Grant, 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor, to officiate as Private Secretary to His Honor.

3rd March 1852.—Lieutenant T. H. Hilliard, 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant of the Hurriannah Light Infantry Battalion, to be Post Master of Hansi.

Judicial Department, 4th March 1852.—Captain G. R. Cookson, 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Meerut from the 21st February 1852, the date on which Captain Sir G. Parker, Bart., embarked for Europe.

No. 174 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to resign the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, at his own request:

Lieutenant William Thomas Birch, 16th Regt. N. I. Grenadiers.

No. 175 of 1852.—At the special recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, grounded on the long, exemplary, and faithful services of Subadar Major Doocurn Ojah, formerly of the 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers, the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the Brevet Pay of his rank being continued to that Native Officer from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

J. S. BANKS,

Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
in the Mily. Department.

General Post Office Notifications.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong, intended for transmission by the Steam Ship "Pekin," will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
the 9th March 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for England, via Southampton, Alexandria, Suez, and the intermediate Ports, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, intended for transmission by the P. and O. Co's. Steamer "Precursor," will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 19th instant.

The public are particularly requested to observe that, no Letters will be despatched by this opportunity unless specially superscribed "to be sent by the 'Precursor' Steam Vessel."

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office,
the 9th March 1852.

NOTICE.—A Branch Post Office has been experimentally established from the 1st instant at Jungypore.

Jungypore is 36 miles distant from Berhampore.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Depy. Post Master General in Charge,
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office,
the 9th March 1852.

Export Overland Mail via Bombay.

THE Government of Bombay having appointed the 3rd of the ensuing month of April for the departure of the next Steamer therefrom with a Mail for Suez—Notice accordingly is hereby given, for general information, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters and papers from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by that opportunity, will be Wednesday, the 24th Proximo, and that the first set of the Overland Packets will be closed at, and despatched from this Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd idem.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office, }
the 28th February 1852.*

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a letter, No. 12827, dated 28th April last, from the Secretary to Her Majesty's General Post Office, London, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

*Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
The 30th June, 1851.*

Colonial.

No. 12827.

General Post Office, 26th April, 1851.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 6th ultimo on the subject of the New Postal Convention between Great Britain and the United States, I beg to acquaint you, that letters arriving in this Country from India, addressed to the United States, can be sent forward to their destination, leaving the British Postage chargeable for their conveyance, to be paid by the persons to whom they are addressed.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) W. L. MABERLY.

The Post Master General, Calcutta.

(True Copy.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

NOTICE.—The subjoined Extract from a Letter dated 5th instant, received from the Post Master Hyderabad, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General.

*Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 17th September, 1851.*

Extract of a Letter from Captain W. Shelly, Post Master, Hyderabad, to C. P. Brown, Esq., Post Master General, Fort Saint George, No. 197, dated 5th September, 1851.

That all Letters, Papers and Parcels, addressed to Waringull, should be superscribed via Secundrabad, instead of via Nacricull as heretofore, the runners stationed between the latter station and Waringull having been removed, and posted on a direct route from Secundrabad to Waringull.

(True Extract.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Despatch No. 29 of 1851, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 24th September, forwarded to this Office by the Government of Bengal, is published for general information.

J. R. B. BENNETT,

*Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Calcutta, General Post Office, }
the 8th November, 1851.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

No. 29 of 1851.

Our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

1st. We have been informed, by direction of Her Majesty's Post Master General, under date the 18th instant, that "His Lordship has obtained the authority of the Treasury to despatch in future from the General Post Office in London the Mail for India via Marseilles on the evening of the 8th of the month, instead of the 7th as hitherto, except on the occasions of the 8th falling on a Sunday, when the Mail will be despatched on the evening of the following day, and that this arrangement will come into operation with the Mail of the 8th proximo."

2nd. You will be careful, that the several Post Masters under your Presidency are duly advised of this alteration which we have by the present Mail notified to our Agents at Aden and in Egypt.

We are, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,
and 12 other Directors.

London, the 24th September, 1851.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. SETON-KARR,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(True Copy.)

J. R. B. BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Notice issued by the London General Post Office, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

*Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 30th April, 1851.*

Instructions No. 4, 1851. By Command of the Post Master General.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to all Post Masters, Sub-Post Masters and Letter Receivers.

Parliamentary Proceedings to India and Hong Kong, via Southampton.

General Post Office, February, 1851.

On and after the 1st March next, printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and of the Colonial Legislatures, may be transmitted by the Post between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, or Hong Kong, via Southampton, (subject, however, to all the existing regulations

and restrictions) at the following reduced rates of postage, viz.:

For any weight not exceeding four Ounces,	1 d.
Ditto exceeding four Ounces and not exceeding eight Ounces, ..	2 d.
Ditto exceeding eight Ounces and not exceeding twelve Ounces, ..	3 d.
Ditto exceeding twelve Ounces and not exceeding sixteen Ounces, ..	4 d.

and so on in proportion, viz., for every additional four Ounces in weight, above the weight of sixteen Ounces, an additional rate of one Penny, it being understood, that any lesser weight than four Ounces, shall be charged as four Ounces.

This Postage, which is entirely British Postage, and does not include the rate chargeable for conveyance in India, must, in all cases, be paid in advance.

(True copy,)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Dy. Post Master General, in Charge.

No. 224.

SALT.—Pursuant to the Board's Notification of the 21st April last, Notice is hereby given that Ghats Rannuggur and Kissennuggur in Hidgeller, are for the present closed for the wholesale delivery of Salt.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Fort William, 9th March 1852.

CECIL BRADON,

Junior Secretary.

No. 1279.

ICE SHIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that twelve months after the date of this advertisement, the privilege now enjoyed by American Ships bringing Ice of exemption from Port dues to the extent of the Ice tonnage, will be withdrawn in conformity with the Orders of Government.

2nd. All American Ships arriving here with Ice, after the 11th March 1853, will be liable to the full amount of Port dues as other Ships are.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND,

*Fort William, } Secretary.
the 11th March 1852.*

No. 1208.

Chart of the Pegue Coast and Gulf of Martaban, with Sailing Directions,

By COMMANDER FELL, I. N.

THE above Chart and Sailing Directions having been lithographed and printed, Parties requiring it are requested to apply to the Calcutta Custom House, where it is to be had for 3 Rupees per copy, including the Sailing Directions.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND, Secy.

*Fort William, }
the 8th March 1852.*

NOTIFICATION.—An examination will be held early in April 1852, in the College of Fort William, for the purpose of filling up existing vacancies in the Military Class of the Medical College. All candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of the Hindustani language, adequate to enable them to read and write it in the Persian or Devanagri character.

2nd. All Interpreters of Regiments and Battalions will be requested, through the Military Departments, not to grant certificates of qualification to any candidate under the age of fifteen and above that of twenty years, and likewise to reject all who may not pass the prescribed ordeal with a sufficient degree of fluency and facility. Much disappointment, expence and inconvenience have already been experienced by lads from distant stations being furnished with certificates, who were found, on examination, quite unqualified for admission: and it is with a view to prevent the recurrence of this that the above measure has been adopted.

3rd. Candidates for admission will be required to present themselves before the Secretary to the Medical College, at least three days prior to the day of examination, in order that a proper descriptive roll may be prepared for transmission to the examiners of the College of Fort William.

4th. The preference in selection, attainments being equal, will be given to those who have already been attached to, or served in Civil or Regimental Hospitals.

5th. No candidate will be allowed to present himself for examination, who cannot produce a written testimonial of his conduct and character, or afford satisfactory evidence as to who and what he is. A few individuals of decidedly bad character have, upon recent occasions, managed to obtain admittance, it is supposed, by producing false papers: the strictest care and scrutiny will therefore be exercised in examining the credentials of all future candidates, who will, in addition, require to be furnished with regular muster rolls, in order that they may be identified.

6th. All pupils must, as a condition of their appointment, reside within the College premises at all times, and never be absent from morning and evening muster without special leave.

7th. All students in the Military Class are amenable to the Articles of War, and regularly enlisted as Soldiers.

8th. No candidate will be admitted to the School, who is physically unfit for the duties of a Soldier.

(By Order)

FRED. J. MOVAT, M. D.,

Secretary, Council of Education.

*Fort William, }
The 30th January, 1852.*

Military Orphan Press.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that from and after the date of this advertisement all Bills and Receipts connected with the Military Orphan Press, will be signed by the Secretary of the Military Orphan Society, and that without such signature no Bills nor Receipts will be considered valid and sufficient.

By order of the General Management of the Military Orphan Society,

JOHN T. D. KIDD,

*KIDDERPORE, } Secy. M. O. S.
31st January, 1851.*

NOTICE.—The General Treasury will be closed on Thursday the 18th instant, on account of the Hindoo Holiday Barmanee.

J. I. HARVEY, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, the 9th March 1852.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—With reference to General Orders, 6th February 1852, Sealed Tenders will be received at the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, up to 4 P. M. of the 19th March 1852, for the supply of Bread and Biscuit, for the Presidency Division of the Army, and on the march for one year, from 1st May 1852.

Tenders will be received agreeably to Forms on inspection at the above office and not otherwise, and they will be opened and read on the 20th March 1852, at noon precisely, in the presence of such parties concerned as may choose to attend.

A deposit of Co.'s Rs. 500 will be required with each Tender.

A. D. DICKENS, *Lieut.,*

Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl.

*Fort William, Commt. Office, }
the 12th March 1852.*

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of James William Henry Ibery and William Edward Jenkins, of the firm of Brightman and Company, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 6th day of October 1849 to the 28th day of February last, be received and filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court, and it was further ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.

“Any Creditor, or other person, interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of Hearing.”

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of George Frazer Bailey, of the late firm of W. Newson and Co., an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 22nd day of February 1849 to the 6th day of March instant, be received and filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court, and it was further ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.

“Any Creditor, or other person, interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of Hearing.”

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Frederick William Birch, a Captain in the 41st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee

from the 24th day of July 1849 until the 6th day of March instant, be received and filed at the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court, and it was further ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.

“Any Creditor, or other person, interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of Hearing.”

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of James Simpson, at present of Dacres' Lane, in Calcutta, but late of Meerut, in the Province of Bengal, Auctioneer and Trader, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 23rd day of January to the 6th day of March instant, be received and filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court, and it was further ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.

“Any Creditor, or other person, interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given Notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of Hearing.”

John Cochrane, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of John Baptiste Ferdinand Klerian, lately carrying on business as a merchant and agent in co-partnership with Brojontolun Paul and Ramchand Mullick, under the name, style and firm of Ferdinand Klerian and Co., at No. 40 Rada Bazar in Calcutta, and now living and residing at No. 12 Chitpore Road in Calcutta, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that the Hearing in this matter stand adjourned until Saturday the 1st day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Wight, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Annand-chunder Day, of Cornwallis' Street No. 6-4 in Simla, in Calcutta, formerly a Ship Captain's Banian, but at present in no business or trade, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent, filed in this Court, on the 24th day of November last, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI, be and the same is hereby dismissed.

Paul, Lyons and Bell, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of James Holt of Waterloo Street, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as a Plumber, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that the hearing in this matter stand adjourned until Saturday, the 1st day of May next, and that the Order made in this matter for the ad-interim protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be and the same is hereby enlarged until the said 1st day of May next, and that the said

Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of James Augustus Patrick Murray, late of Mirzapore in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, an Insolvent.

In the matter of John Robin Hood DeBruyne, late of Old China Bazar in Calcutta, Inhabitant, and late an Assistant in the Military Board Office, an Insolvent.

Templeton and Carapiet, Attorneys.
Newmarch, Attorney.

On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was Ordered that the hearing in these several matters stand adjourned until Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, and that the said Insolvents do then respectively attend to be examined by the said Court.

In the matter of Bhooputram and Manickchund, Cloth Merchants, lately carrying on business at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, under the style of Bhooputram Manickchund, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 6th day of March, instant, It was Ordered, that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, the petition of the said Insolvents filed in this Court, on the 14th day of August last be dismissed, and that notice of this Order be given to the Official Assignee of this Court, and to Sreekisto Ghose, Hurrishchunder Bose, Ramdhone Ghose and Sibkissen Banerjee respectively, Creditors of the said Insolvents, whose names do not appear amongst the consenting Creditors.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Donald Campbell Mackey, of Jackson's Ghaut Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, lately carrying on business together with Edward Creighton and John Mackey, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of March, instant, It was Ordered, that, Saturday, the 1st day of May next be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on that day the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands separately of and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Donald Campbell Mackey, carrying on business together with Edward Creighton and John Mackey, late of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the style of D. C. Mackey and Co., an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 6th day of March, instant, It was Ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of April 1853 be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Sreegopal Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopal Paul Chowdry and Lolligopal Paul Chowdry of Hauteallah, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Merchants.

On Friday, the 5th day of March, instant, It was Ordered that the said Sreegopal Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopal Paul Chowdry and Lolligopal Paul Chowdry, on the petition of Rooderpersaud Mookerjee, Ramchunder Paul Chowdry and Saunchunder Paul Chowdry, Creditors of the said Sreegopal Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopal Paul Chowdry and Lolligopal Paul Chowdry hath committed an Act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI and by another Order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Sreegopal Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopal Paul Chowdry and Lolligopal Paul Chowdry, were vested in the Official Assignee.

Molloy, Mackintosh and Poe, Attorneys.
Chief Clerk's Office, 12th March 1852.

In the matter of Adam Freer Smith and Andrew Hay, carrying on business in Co-partnership together with Charles Hufnagle, lately of Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the style and firm of Smith, Hufnagle and Company, Insolvents.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI. was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of March, instant, and by an Order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 13th March 1852.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee of the Estate of John Brightman Vandenberg and Albert Harvey DeMello, Insolvent Debtors,

versus.

Maurice FitzGerald Sandes, John Brightman Vandenberg and Susan, his Wife, and Albert Harvey DeMello and Letitia, his Wife.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in this cause bearing date the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, the Creditors and Legatees of Mary Umdah, of Calcutta, deceased, who died in the month of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, are hereby required to come in and prove their respective Debts and Legacies before William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House on or before the Fifth day of April next, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

W. MACPHERSON,

Master.

SMOULT AND HEDGER,

Complainants' Attorneys.

Supreme Court, Master's Office, }
the 5th March 1852.

LOST,—Second Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 21189, for Co.'s Rs. 25, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

LOST.—First-half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 10052, for Co.'s Rs. 10.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI., Act No. I. of 1845, that the undermentioned Estate in Zillah Behar, will be brought to public and unreserved Sale at the Collector's Office of that District, on Tuesday, the 23rd March 1852, or 16th Chyete 1259 F. S., for Arrears of Revenue and other Demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as Arrears of Revenue due on the 29th December 1851.

1. No. of Class.	2. Class of Mohul.	3. No. of Mohul on the District Rent-Roll or Register.	4. Name of Mohul.	Recorded Proprietor.	6. Sudder Jumma.	7. Balance due on the 29th December 1851.	8. REMARKS.
1.	Permanently settled Estate.....	341	Chuck Murray Boorheea, from the Ruqba of Rampoor Sambah, Pergunah Sumae,	Nurkoo Sing, occupant,	41 1 2	20 9 2	This Estate was sold on the 23rd January 1852. The purchaser not having made good the purchase money within the period prescribed by law, the Estate will be re-sold at his risk.

J. MACLEOD, Deputy Collector in charge

Behar, Collectorship, Gaya, the 4th March 1852.

Calcutta Steam Tug Association.

THE Half-Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Steam Tug Association, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on Monday, the 15th instant, at noon.

The Meeting will be made special, with reference to the Fifth Resolution of the last Half-Yearly Meeting, to take into consideration the re-valuation of the property of the Association.

GORDON, STUART & CO.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta, 1st March 1852.

North-Western Bank of India.

THE opinion of Council, which has been taken as resolved by the Shareholders at the last Half-yearly General Meeting, being favorable to the feasibility of registering the Bank under Act No. XLIII. of 1850, the Manager hereby calls a Special Meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of resolving that the Company shall be registered under the said Act, to be held at the Bank Premises, No. 4, Old Council House Street, Calcutta, at Noon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1852.

This notice is given in pursuance of and as required by the fourth Section of the said Act XLIII. of 1850.

JOHN O'B. TANDY,

Manager.

North-Western Bank of India, }
Calcutta, 27th December 1851. }

India General Steam Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company, will be held on Monday, the 15th of March next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M., at the Office of the Company.

After closing the ordinary business of the day, the Meeting will be made special, to take into consideration the amount of future remuneration to be allowed to the Auditors of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

H. N. P. GRANT, Secretary.

I. G. S. N. Co.'s Office, Clive Street Ghat,
Calcutta, Monday, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or advancing money on any Company's Papers, bearing the endorsement, or standing in the name of Kumroon Nessa Begum, (lately deceased,) without reference to Shumsoon Nessa Begum, her only daughter, sole heir and representative, or to the undersigned.

DENMAN & ABBOTT,

Attorneys at Law,

for Shumsoon Nessa Begum.

Calcutta, 4th March 1852.

Destroyed by Fire.

ON 6th January 1852, at Burrishul, Government Promissory Note, No. 51054, of 1841-42, favouring Dhonronney Dhur Roy, for Co.'s Rs. 500.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

বঙ্গ ও এতদেশীয় অপর ভাষাতে নামাঙ্কিত যে সকল চিঠীর মালিকানের ঠিকানা নাই ওরা প্রযুক্ত
কলিকাতা কেনেরল পোস্ট অফিসে ১৮৫১ সালের আগ্রিল মাহাতে যে সকল চিঠী
রাখিত হইয়াছে তাহার কদ।

চিঠীর সংখ্যা	চিঠীর মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	টেকসিয়ৎ
১	গৌরচন্দ্র গোস্বামী	বড়বাজার	
১	প্যারিমোহন দত্ত	কলিকাতা	
১	হাকিমউল্লা	বৈচকখানা	
১	ভারনচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	দুর্গমাহাটা	
১	কানু মল্লিক	কলিকাতা	
১	বিক্রমচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়	বড়বাজার	
	বিতারিখ ২০ আগ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
	বিতারিখ ২১ আগ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	ঠাকুরদাস পঞ্চানন	শিমলা	
১	ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র সরকার	মানিকভলা	
১	গুরুদাস বসু	ভবানীপুর কাঁচারিপটী	
১	মণী আড়া	মণ্ডলালি দরগা	
১	মধুসূদন বসু	মুন্সীপুর	
১	সেখ ভিত্ত	কলিকাতা	
১	রামলাল গোস্বামী	হাটখোলা	
১	মহেন্দ্রচন্দ্র দাস	এ	
১	বেনীনাথর সিংহ	ভবানীপুর	
১	শিবচন্দ্র নন্দী	শিমলা	
১	ভৈরবচন্দ্র গোপ	কলিকাতা	
১	লক্ষ্মীনারায়ণ সরকার	এ	
১	গঙ্গাধর বিহাস	মুনশীর বাজার	
১	মথুরামোহন রায় চৌধুরী	চেতলা	
১	মাধবচন্দ্র চৌধুরী	কলিকাতা	
১	চন্দ্রমাধব ঘোষ	এ	
১	গোলকনাথ চন্দ্র	শ্যামপুরুরিয়া	
১	কটিকচন্দ্র সরকার	কলিকাতা	
১	গোলকনাথ চন্দ্র	শ্যামপুরুরিয়া	
১	হরশঙ্কর ঘোষ	চেতলা	
১	মহিমাচন্দ্র দাস	খিদিরপুর	

চিঠীর সংখ্যা	চিঠীর মালিকানের নাম	মালিকানের ঠিকানা	তৈরিকার
১	বৈদ্যনাথ মাস্তি	খিমীরপুর	
১	সোহরাতি ঝানশামা	কলিকাতা	
১	মহেশচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়	নারিকেলডাঙ্গা	
১	খররাতি	কলিকাতা	
১	গুরুপ্ৰসাদ সিংহ	এ	
১	রামভদ্র রায়	এ	
১	ভগবানচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়	কেরত সাহাপুর হইতে	
১	রাধাকৃষ্ণ রায়	কলিকাতা	
বিতারিৎ ২২ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল			
১	উমাচরণ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	বহুবাজার	
১	ঈনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়	কলুটোলা	
১	কগদাধ কাওরা	কলিকাতা বাপিতের বাগান	
১	সুবন ঐ	কলুটোলা	
১	কালীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায়	বাঁশতলার গলি	
১	ঈনাথ সরকার	এ	
১	মুন্না কোআলি	কলিকাতা বাজার	
১	দিগাম্বর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	ওআটসাহেবের আকিন	
১	মনীরা বিবি	চৌরাস্তা	
১	আনন্দচন্দ্র শিরোমনী	কেরত পাটনা হইতে	
১	মহেশচন্দ্র মিত্র	বহুবাজার	
১	রামদাস মিত্রী	কেরত কাঁধি হইতে	
১	লক্ষ্মীনারায়ণ ঘোষ	কোড়ানাকো	
বিতারিৎ ২৩ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল			
১	মধুরমোহন দাস	কেরত আগড়পাড়া হইতে	
১	রামনারায়ণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	এ	
১	এ	এ	
১	রামমোহন বোধক	এ	
১	রামনারায়ণ ঘোষ	এ	
১	রঘুরাম দাস	জানবাজার	
১	শাদন	বহুবাজার	
১	উমাকান্ত চক্রবর্তী	ভূকলাশ	
১	আহম্মদর	কলিকাতা	
১	আম্বারআলি	কলাইটোলা	
১	রাজকৃষ্ণ	নূতন বালিরাঘাটা	
১	গঙ্গাধর	কালীঘাট	
বিতারিৎ ২৪ আপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল			
১	গোরাচাঁদ সরকার	বড়বাজার	
১	কৃষ্ণমোহন ঘোষ	নিমন্তলা	
১	মির হাফিজ আলি	পটলডাঙ্গা	
১	নরসিং লাল	বড়বাজার	
১	শিবপ্ৰসাদ দত্ত	এ	
১	এ	এ	
১	রামজিৎ বসু	কোড়ানাকো	
১	মহেশচন্দ্র সরকার	টালিগঞ্জ	
১	মাধবনারায়ণ রায় চৌধুরী	কালীঘাট	

চিঠীর
সংখ্যা

চিঠীর মালিকানের নাম

মালিকানের ঠিকানা

টিকিটের

১	মধুসূদন দে	কোড়ানাকো
১	রামগোপাল ঘোষ	বাগবাজার গলি
১	তারিনীচরণ বসু	কালীঘাট
১	হরচন্দ্র সরকার	বহুবাজার
১	রামকুমার সুজধর	কেওড়াতলা
১	বুদ্ধসুন্দর চক্রবর্তী	বাগবাজার
১	নন্দরাম সিংহ	কলিকাতা
১	প্রানকৃষ্ণ দত্ত	শিবুটাকুরের গলি
১	মধুকুমার বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	কলিকাতা
১	গোবিন্দচন্দ্র মজুমদার	পাণ্ডুরেঘাটা
১	বিত্তারিখ ২৫ আশ্বিন ১৮৫১ সাল	
১	রামকৃষ্ণ নাথ	চৌরঙ্গী
১	হারকানাথ মাস্তা	টালিগঞ্জ
১	মহম্মদ মুন্সি	কলিকাতা
১	সেখ বসু	কিনিকরাজার
১	বিত্তারিখ ২৬ আশ্বিন ১৮৫১ সাল	
১	সজীবন্দ্র সরকার	শোভাবাজার
১	অজুর্ মণ্ডল	শিমলা
১	গোবিন্দলাল মল্লিক	বাকালবেক
১	কেন্দারনাথ রায়	আন্তোয় বাসুর মারকিনের দপ্তরখানা
১	মধুসূদন ঘোষ	খিদিরপুর
১	অমৃতলাল দাস	শিমলা
১	প্রেমনারায়ণ মজুমদার	খিদিরপুর
১	তারকচন্দ্র ঐ	বাকালবেক
১	বৈকুণ্ঠনাথ সাম্রাণ	শোভাবাজার
১	চন্দ্রশেখর বসু	শিমলা
১	রামবংশ চক্রবর্তী	কোড়ানাকো
১	রামচন্দ্র ঘোষ	মানিকতলা
১	কেনারাম মাউত	শিমলা
১	হরিচরণ দত্ত	কোড়ানাকো
১	লক্ষ্মণআলি	কুলিবাড়ার
১	তারিনীচরণ চৌধুরী	শিবদেওয়ানী আদালত
১	রঘুনাথ পাল	কোড়াবাগান
১	ক্রামুউল্লা	খিদিরপুর
১	গোপীনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়	শিমলা
১	বিত্তারিখ ২৭ আশ্বিন ১৮৫১ সাল	
১	বিত্তারিখ ২৮ আশ্বিন ১৮৫১ সাল	
১	রামনারায়ণ শেট	বহুবাজার
১	রামনারায়ণ পাল	কুমারটুলি
১	লক্ষ্মীনারায়ণ মিত্র	৩১ নং ভিশপেরগলি
১	কামেরবন্ধ খানশামা	কামুনবসতি
১	রামধন দত্ত	বাগবাজার
১	রামসুন্দর বসু	চিতপুর
১	মুন্সী হিম্মত	কড়িয়া
১	রাজবল্লভ মুন্সী	ঐ
১	হরিহর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	বহুবাজার

চিঠির
সংখ্যা:

চিঠির মালিকানের নাম

মালিকানের ঠিকানা

কৈফিয়ৎ

বিতারিত ২২।৩০ জাপ্রিল ১৮৫১ সাল

১	নীলমণী চন্দ্র	কাশিনাথ বাবুর পোস্তা
১	নীলমণী চট্টোপাধ্যায়	ভোড়াবাগান
১	মধুসূদন দাস	বামন বাগান
১	রামচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য	ভোড়াবাগান
১	রাধিকাপ্রসাদ মুখোপাধ্যায়	সুভানুচী হাটখোলা
১	বুদ্ধনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়	হাটখোলা
১	রামসুন্দর দাস	মিনাতির আরবখনট এও কোন্
১	কাশিনাথ ভট্টাচার্য	হাতিবাগান
১	মদনমোহন	গরানহাট
১	হারকানাথ ভট্টাচার্য	পাখুরিয়াঘাটা
১	গোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	হাটখোলা
১	নবজলাল	পাখুরিয়াঘাটা
১	কাশিনাথ পালিত	টেকশাল
১	মধুসূদন ঘোষ	ভক্সেন ঘাট
১	জনাঙ্গন চক্রবর্তী	ভোড়াবাগান
১	পীতাম্বর পাইন	পাখুরিয়াঘাটা
১	জানকিনাথ ঘটক	গোরা বাকার কলিকাতা
১	তহরতীন	রানিমুন্দির গলি
১	কনকচন্দ্র বসু	চেতলা
১	গোলাম রহমৎ	ভোড়ানাকো
১	পারশনাথ বসু	নিম্নতলা
১	উমাচরণ দত্ত	ধনা বাইর গলি
১	গোরাচাঁদ হাকরা	ইশমিথকেরি কোন্
১	মাধবচন্দ্র গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়	খিলীরপুর
১	কান্তি কচন্দ্র দত্ত	ভবানীপুর
১	অগ্ণ্যচন্দ্র রায়	ভোড়ানাকো
১	বিক্রমচন্দ্র রায়	ভবানীপুর
১	বাহের ও শের	কলিঙ্গা
১	গোপীনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	মালিকা
১	কালীনাথ রায়	কলিকাতা
১	কালীপ্রসন্ন কুণ্ডু	ভবানীপুর
১	ইশানচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়	ই
১	গোপালচন্দ্র মজুমদার	কালীঘাট
১	সেখ করিমবকর	মেডিকেল কালেক
১	কৈলাশনাথ সরকার	ভবানীপুর
১	জিনাথ মুখোপাধ্যায়	কালীঘাট
১	লালবেহারি দত্ত	বড়বাড়ার
১	নবকিশোর শেন	ই
১	মোহনচন্দ্র চক্রবর্তী	কালীঘাট
১	শিতলচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য	টালিগঞ্জ
১	চন্দ্রকুমার	কেরত উলুবেড়ে হইতে
১	রামকুমার ভট্টাচার্য	কেরত বানারশ হইতে

CALCUTTA,

General Post Office,

25th November, 1861.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,

Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.



The Calcutta Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative.
The 12th March, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th March, 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XV. OF 1852.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law of Evidence in divers particulars, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. So much of Section I. of Act No. VII. of 1844 as provides that the said Act shall "not render competent any party to any suit, action, or proceeding individually named in the record, or any lessor of the plaintiff or tenant of premises sought to be recovered in ejectment, or the landlord or other person in whose right any defendant in replevin may make cognizance, or any person in whose immediate and individual behalf any action may be brought or defended, either wholly or in part," is hereby repealed.

II. On the trial of any issue joined, or of any matter or question, or on any enquiry arising in any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law, or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence with respect to, or concerning any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of such Courts, the parties thereto, and the persons in whose behalf any such suit, action, or other proceeding, may be brought or defended, shall, except as hereinafter excepted, be competent and compellable to give evidence, either *viva voce* , or by deposition, according to the practice of the Courts, on behalf of either or any of the parties to the said suit, action, or other proceeding.

III. But nothing herein contained shall render any person, who in any criminal proceeding is charged with the commission of any indictable offence, or any offence punishable on summary conviction, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself or herself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself or herself, or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, or any wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall apply to any action, suit, or proceeding in any Court of Common Law, or in any Ecclesiastical Court, instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage.

V. Nothing herein contained shall repeal any provision contained in Act XXV. of 1838.

VI. Whenever any action or other legal proceeding shall henceforth be pending in any of Her Majesty's Courts, such Court and each of the Judges thereof may respectively, on application made for such purpose by either of the litigants, compel the opposite party to allow the party making the application to inspect all documents in the custody or under the control of such opposite party relating to such action or other legal proceeding, and, if necessary, to take examined copies of the same, or to procure the same to be duly stamped, in all cases in which previous to the passing of this Act, a discovery might have been obtained by filing a bill, or by any other proceeding in a Court of Equity at the instance of the party so making application as aforesaid to the said Court or Judge. Provided always, that every such application shall be made as aforesaid before issue joined in any such action, and twenty-one days before the trial or hearing of any other legal proceeding.

VII. All proclamations, treaties, and other Acts of State of any Foreign State, or of the East India Company, or of any Territory under the Government of the East India Company, or of any British Colony, and all judgments, decrees, orders, and other judicial proceedings of any Court of Justice in any foreign State, or in any of the territories under the Government of the East India

Foreign and Colonial Acts of State, judgments, &c., provable by certified copies, without proof of seal or signature or judicial character of person signing the same.

Parties to be admissible witnesses. Parties not compellable to criminate themselves. Husband and wife not compellable to give evidence for or against each other.

Company, or in any British Colony, and all affidavits, pleadings, and other legal documents filed or deposited in any such Court, may be proved in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, either by examined copies, or by copies authenticated as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, if the document sought to be proved be a Proclamation, Treaty, or other Act of State, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence must purport to be sealed with the Seal of the Foreign State, or of the East India Company, or of the Territory under the Government of the East India Company, or of the British Colony to which the original document belongs; and if the document sought to be proved be a judgment, decree, order, or other judicial proceeding of any Foreign or Colonial Court, or of any Court within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, or an affidavit, pleading, or other legal document filed or deposited in any such Court, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence, must purport either to be sealed with the Seal of the Foreign or Colonial Court or Court within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to which the original document belongs, or in the event of such Court having no Seal, to be signed by the Judge, or if there be more than one Judge, by any one of the Judges of the said Court, and such Judge shall attach to his signature a statement in writing on the said copy that the Court whereof he is a Judge has no Seal; but if any of the aforesaid authenticated copies shall purport to be sealed or signed as hereinbefore respectively directed, the same shall respectively be admitted in evidence in every case in which the original document could have been received in evidence, without any proof of the Seal, where a Seal is necessary, or of the signature, or of the truth of the statement attached thereto, where such signature and statement are necessary, or of the judicial character of the person appearing to have made such signature and statement.

VIII. Every Register of a Vessel kept under

Registers of British Vessels and Certificates of Registry admissible without proof of signature.

Act X. of 1841, or under any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the registry of British Vessels, may be proved in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, either by the production of the original, or by an examined copy thereof, or by a copy thereof purporting to be certified under the hand of the person having the charge of the original, and which person is hereby required to furnish such certified copy to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of the sum of one Rupee; and every such Register, or such copy of a Register, and also every Certificate of Registry granted under the said Act or any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the registry of British Vessels, and purporting to be signed as required by law, shall be received in evidence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, as *prima facie* proof of all the matters contained or recited in such Register, when the Register, or such copy thereof as aforesaid, is produced, and of all the matters contained or recited in or endorsed on such Certificate of Registry when the said Certificate is produced.

IX. Whenever in any proceeding whatever it

Where necessary to prove conviction or acquittal, not necessary to produce record, but Certificate of Clerk of Court.

may be necessary to prove the trial and conviction or acquittal of any person charged with any indictable offence, it shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such person, or a copy thereof, but it shall be sufficient that it be certified or purport to be certified under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other Officer having the custody of the records of the Court where such conviction or acquittal took place, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or other Officer, that the paper produced is a copy of the record of the indictment, trial, conviction, and judgment or acquittal, as the case may be, omitting the formal parts thereof.

X. Whenever any book or other document is

Examined or certified copies of documents admissible.

of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody, and no statute or Act exists which renders its contents provable by means of a copy, any copy thereof, or extract therefrom, shall be admissible in evidence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, provided it be proved to be an examined copy or extract, or provided it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the Officer to whose custody the original is entrusted, and which Officer is hereby required to furnish such certified copy or extract to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding four annas, for every folio of ninety words.

XI. If any officer authorized or required by

Certifying a false document a misdemeanor.

this Act to furnish any certified copies or extracts shall wilfully certify any document as being a true copy or extract, knowing that the same is not a true copy or extract, as the case may be, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding eighteen months.

XII. All Her Majesty's Courts within the

Court, &c. may administer oath.

British Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and every Judge and Justice of such Courts, and every Officer, Commissioner, Arbitrator or other person, now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence with respect to or concerning any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of such Courts, is hereby empowered to administer an oath to all such witnesses as are legally called before them respectively.

XIII. If any person shall forge the seal, stamp,

Persons forging seal, stamp, or signature of certain documents, or wilfully uttering the same, guilty of felony.

or signature of any document in this Act mentioned or referred to, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal, stamp, or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction, be liable to transportation for seven years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year, with hard labour; and whenever any such document shall have been admitted in evidence by virtue of this Act, the Court, or the person who shall have admitted the same, may, at the request

of any party against whom the same is so admitted in evidence, direct that the same shall be impounded and be kept in the custody of some officer of the Court or other proper person, for such period, and subject to such conditions, as to the said Court or person shall seem meet; and every person who shall be charged with committing any felony under this Act may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and, if convicted, sentenced, and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in the place in which he shall be apprehended or be in custody; and every accessory before or after the fact to any such offence may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and, if convicted, sentenced, and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in any place in which the principal offender may be tried.

XIV. This Act shall come into operation from and after the tenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative.
The 12th March, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XVI. OF 1852.

An Act for further Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories of the East India Company.

Whereas offenders frequently escape conviction on their trials, by reason of the technical strictness of criminal proceedings in matters not material to the merits of the case; and whereas such technical strictness may safely be relaxed in many instances, so as to insure the punishment of the guilty, without depriving the accused of any just means of defence; and whereas a failure of justice often takes place on the trial of persons charged with felony and misdemeanor by reason of variances between the statement in the indictment on which the trial is had; and the proof of names, dates, matters, and circumstances therein mentioned, not material to the merits of the case, and by the misstatement whereof the person on trial cannot have been prejudiced in his defence, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. From and after the coming of this Act into

The Court may amend certain variances not material to the merits of the case, and by which the defendant cannot be prejudiced in his defence, and may either proceed with or postpone the trial to be had before the same or another jury.

operation, whenever, on the trial of any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor, there shall appear to be any variance between the statement in such indictment and the evidence offered in proof thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before which the trial shall be had, if it shall consider such variance not material to the merits of the case, and that the defendant cannot be prejudiced thereby in his defence on such merits, to order such indictment to be amended, according to the proof, by some officer of the Court or other person, both in that part of the indictment where such variance occurs, and in every other part of the indictment which it may become necessary to amend, on such terms as to postponing the trial to be had before the same or another jury, as such Court shall think reasonable; and after any such

amendment the trial shall proceed, whenever the same shall be proceeded with, in the same manner in all respects, and with the same consequences, both with respect to the liability of witnesses to be indicted for perjury and otherwise, as if no such variance had occurred: provided that, in all such cases where the trial shall be so postponed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Court to respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses, and of the defendant, and his surety or sureties, if any, accordingly, in which case the prosecutor and witnesses shall be bound to attend to prosecute and give evidence respectively, and the defendant shall be bound to attend to be tried, at the time and place to which such trial shall be postponed, without entering into any fresh recognizances for that purpose, in such and the same manner as if they were originally bound by their recognizance to appear and prosecute, or give evidence, at the time and place to which such trial shall have been so postponed: provided also, that where any such trial shall be to be had before another jury, the crown and the defendant shall respectively be entitled to the same challenges as they were respectively entitled to before the first jury was sworn.

II. Every verdict and judgment which shall be given after the making of any amendment under the provisions of this Act, shall be of the same force and effect in all respects as if the indictment had originally been in the same form in which it was after such amendment was made.

III. If it shall become necessary at any time, for any purpose whatsoever, to draw up a formal record in any case where any amendment shall have been made under the provisions of this Act, such record shall be drawn up in the form in which the indictment was after such amendment was made, without taking any notice of the fact of such amendment having been made.

IV. In any indictment for murder or manslaughter preferred after the coming of this Act into operation, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which, or the means by which, the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient, in every indictment for murder, to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder the deceased, and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased.

V. In any indictment for forging, uttering, stealing, embezzling, destroying, or concealing, or for obtaining by false pretences, any instrument, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile thereof, or otherwise describing the same, or the value thereof.

VI. In any indictment for engraving or making the whole or any part of any instrument, matter or thing whatsoever, or for using or having the unlawful possession of any plate, or other material upon which the whole or any part of any instru-

ment, matter, or thing whatsoever shall have been engraved or made, or for having the unlawful possession of any paper upon which the whole or any part of any instrument, matter, or thing whatsoever shall have been made or printed, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument, matter, or thing by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part of such instrument, matter, or thing.

VII. In all other cases, wherever it shall be necessary to make any averment in any indictment as to any instrument, whether the same consists wholly or in part of writing, print, or figures, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part thereof.

VIII. From and after the coming of this Act into operation, it shall be sufficient in any indictment for forging, uttering, offering, disposing of, or putting off any instrument whatsoever, or for obtaining or attempting to obtain any property by false pretences, to allege that the defendant did the act with intent to defraud, without alleging the intent of the defendant to be to defraud any particular person; and on the trial of any of the offences in this section mentioned, it shall not be necessary to prove an intent on the part of the defendant to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant did the act charged with an intent to defraud.

IX. And whereas offenders often escape conviction by reason that such persons ought to have been charged with attempting to commit offences, and not with the actual commission thereof; it is enacted, that if on the trial of any person charged with any felony or misdemeanor, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not complete the offence charged, but that he was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is not guilty of the felony or misdemeanor charged, but is guilty of an attempt to commit the same, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for attempting to commit the particular felony or misdemeanor charged in the said indictment: and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an attempt to commit the felony or misdemeanor for which he was so tried.

X. And whereas it is enacted by the 8th Section of Act XXXI. of 1838 that "on the trial of any person for any of the offences thereinbefore mentioned, or for any felony whatever where the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony, and to find a verdict of guilty of assault against the person indicted, if the evidence shall warrant such finding": and whereas great difficulties have arisen in the con-

struction of such enactment; for remedy thereof it is enacted that the said enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XI. If upon the trial of any person upon any indictment for robbery, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not commit the crime of robbery, but that he did commit an assault with intent to rob, the defendant shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and thereupon such defendant shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for feloniously assaulting with intent to rob; and no person so tried as is herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an assault with intent to commit the robbery for which he was so tried.

XII. If upon the trial of any person for any misdemeanor, it shall appear that the facts given in evidence amount in law to a felony, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; and no person tried for such misdemeanor shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for felony on the same facts, unless the Court before which such trial may be had shall think fit, in its discretion, to discharge the jury from giving any verdict upon such trial, and to direct such person to be indicted for felony, in which case such person may be dealt with in all respects as if he had not been put upon his trial for such misdemeanor.

XIII. If upon the trial any person indicted for embezzlement as a clerk, servant, or person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, it shall be proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of embezzlement, but is guilty of simple larceny, or of larceny as a clerk, servant, or person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, as the case may be, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such larceny; and if upon the trial of any person indicted for larceny it shall be proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to embezzlement, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of larceny, but is guilty of embezzlement, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such embezzlement; and no person so tried for embezzlement or larceny as aforesaid shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny or embezzlement upon the same facts.

XIV. If upon the trial of two or more persons indicted for jointly receiving any property, it shall be proved that one or more of such persons

separately received any part of such property, it shall be lawful for the jury to convict upon such indictment such of the said persons as shall be proved to have received any part of such property.

XV. And whereas it frequently happens that the principal in a felony is not in custody or amenable to justice, although several accessories to such felony or receivers at different times of stolen property the subject of such felony may be in custody or amenable to justice: for the prevention of several trials, it is enacted that any number of such accessories or receivers may be charged with substantive felonies in the same indictment, notwithstanding the principal felon shall not be included in the same indictment, or shall not be in custody or amenable to justice.

XVI. It shall be lawful to insert several counts in the same indictment against the same person for any number of distinct acts of stealing, not exceeding three, which may have been committed by him against the same person within the space of six calendar months from the first to the last of such acts, and to proceed thereon for all or any of them.

XVII. If upon the trial of any indictment for larceny, it shall appear that the property alleged in such indictment to have been stolen at one time was taken at different times, the prosecutor shall not by reason thereof be required to elect upon which taking he will proceed, unless it shall appear that there were more than three takings, or that more than the space of six calendar months elapsed between the first and the last of such takings; and in either of such last-mentioned cases the prosecutor shall be required to elect to proceed for such number of takings, not exceeding three, as appear to have taken place within the period of six calendar months from the first to the last of such takings.

XVIII. In every indictment in which it shall be necessary to make any averment as to any money or any note of any bank, it shall be sufficient to describe such money or bank-note simply as money, without specifying any particular coin or bank-note; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the property, shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin or of any bank-note, although the particular species of coin of which such amount was composed, or the particular nature of the bank-note, shall not be proved, and in cases of embezzlement and obtaining money or bank-notes by false pretences, by proof that the offender embezzled or obtained any piece of coin or any bank-note, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin or bank-note may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, or to any other person, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.

XIX. In every indictment for perjury, or for unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously, or corruptly taking, making,

signing, or subscribing any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, and by what Court or before whom the oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing was taken, made, signed, or subscribed, without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any proceeding either in law or in equity, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the Court or person before whom such offence was committed.

XX. In every indictment for subornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with any person to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, or for inciting, causing, or procuring any person unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously or corruptly to take, make, sign or subscribe any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient, wherever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall have been actually committed, to allege the offence of the person who actually committed such perjury or other offence in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and then to allege that the defendants unlawfully, wilfully, and corruptly did cause and procure the said person the said offence, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and wherever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall not have been actually committed, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without setting forth or averring any of the matters or things hereinbefore rendered unnecessary to be set forth or averred in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XXI. No indictment for any offence shall be held insufficient for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of the words "as appears by the record," or of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace," nor for the insertion of the words "against the form of the statute," instead of "against the form of the statutes," or *vice versa*, nor for that any person mentioned in the indictment is designated by a name of office, or other descriptive appellation, instead of his proper name, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed in any case where time is not of the essence of the offence, nor for stating the time imperfectly, nor for stating the offence to have been committed on a day subsequent to the finding of the indictment, or on an impossible day, or on a day that never happened, nor for want of a proper or perfect venue, nor for want of a proper or formal conclusion, nor for want of or imperfection in the addition of any defendant, nor for want of the statement of the value or price of any matter or thing, or the amount of damage, injury, or spoil, in any case where the value or price, or the amount of damage, injury, or spoil, is not of the essence of the offence.

XXII. Every objection to any indictment for any formal defect apparent on the face thereof shall be taken, by demurrer or motion to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterwards: and every Court before which any such objection shall

As to form of indictments for subornation of perjury and other like offences.

perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with any person to commit wilful and corrupt

Three larcenies from the same person within six months may be included in the same indictment.

Where a single taking is charged, the prosecutor need not elect, unless where more than three takings, or more than six months between the first and last taking.

Coin and bank-notes may be described simply as money.

What defects shall not vitiate an indictment.

Formal objections to indictments shall be taken before jury are sworn. Court may amend any formal defect.

Simplifying indictments for perjury and other like offences.

be taken for any formal defect may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particular by some officer of the Court, or other person, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect had appeared.

XXIII. No person prosecuted shall be entitled to traverse or postpone the trial of any indictment found against him at any Session of the Peace, Session of Oyer and Terminer, or Session of Gaol Delivery; provided always that if the Court, upon the application of the person so indicted or otherwise, shall be of opinion that he ought to be allowed a further time, either to prepare for his defence or otherwise, such Court may adjourn the trial of such person to the next subsequent session, upon such terms as to bail or otherwise as to such Court shall seem meet, and may respite the recognizance of the prosecutor and witnesses accordingly, in which case the prosecutor and witnesses shall be bound to attend to prosecute and give evidence at such subsequent Session without entering into any fresh recognizance for that purpose.

XXIV. In any plea of *autrefois convict* or *autrefois acquit* it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted (as the case may be) of the said offence charged in the indictment.

XXV. Whenever any person shall be convicted of any one of the offences following, as an indictable misdemeanor; that is to say,—any cheat or fraud punishable at common law; any conspiracy to cheat or defraud, or to extort money or goods, or falsely to accuse of any crime, or to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat the course of public justice; any escape or rescue from lawful custody, on a criminal charge; any public and indecent exposure of the person; any indecent assault, or any assault occasioning actual bodily harm; any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under twelve years of age; any public selling, or exposing for public sale or to public view, of any Obscene book, print, picture, or other indecent exhibition, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence the offender to be imprisoned for any term now warranted by law, and also to be kept to hard labour during the whole or any part of such term of imprisonment.

XXVI. In the construction of this Act the word "indictment" shall be understood to include "information," "inquisition," and "presentment," as well as "indictment," and also any "plea," "replication," or other pleading; and the terms "finding of the indictment," shall be understood to include "the taking of an inquisition," "the exhibiting of an information," and "the making a presentment;" and wherever, in this Act, in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the singular number or masculine gender is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing; and the word "property" shall be understood to include goods, chattels, money, valuable securities, and every other matter or thing, whether real or personal, upon or with respect to which any offence may be committed.

XXVII. This Act shall come into operation from and after the tenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
The 12th March 1852,

The following Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVII. OF 1852.

An Act to diminish the expense and delay of proceedings in Her Majesty's Courts within the Territories of the East India Company.

I. It shall be lawful for persons interested or claiming to be interested in any question cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts within the Territories of the East India Company, on the Equity, Plea, Ecclesiastical or Admiralty sides thereof respectively, and including among such persons all lunatics, married women, and infants in the manner and under the restrictions hereinafter contained, to concur in stating such question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the said Courts, and it shall also be lawful for all Executors, Administrators, Representatives and Trustees to concur in such case.

II. The Committee of the estate of any lunatic interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may, after having been authorized in that behalf by the Court or any Judge thereof in which such special case is filed, concur in such case in his own name, and in the name and on the behalf of the lunatic.

III. A husband interested or claiming to be interested in right of his wife in any such question as aforesaid may concur in such case in his own name, and in the name of his wife where the wife has no claim to any interest distinct from her husband, and a married woman having or claiming any interest in any such question as aforesaid distinct from her husband may in her own right concur in such case, provided that her husband also concurs therein; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to require the husband of a Muhomedan or Hindoo female to concur in such case.

IV. The guardian of any infant interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may concur in such case in the name and on the behalf of the infant, unless such guardian has an interest in such question adverse to the interest of the infant therein.

V. It shall be lawful for the said Courts, by order to be made in the matter of any lunatic not found such by inquisition, or in the matter of any infant, upon the application of any person on the behalf of such lunatic, or upon the application of such infant, by motion or petition, to appoint any person shown by affidavit to be a fit person, and to have no interest adverse to the interest of the luna-

tic or infant, to be the special guardian of such lunatic or infant for the purpose of concurring in such case in the name and on behalf of the lunatic or infant, and any such person so appointed may lawfully so concur. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Courts to require notice of such application to be given to such person, if any, as the Court shall think fit.

VI. In any case in which any such order as aforesaid shall have been made by the said Courts in the matter of any infant without notice to the guardian of the infant, it shall be lawful for the said Courts, if they shall respectively think fit so to do, to discharge such order upon the application of such guardian, by motion or petition; and the said Courts, if they shall respectively think fit, may thereupon appoint some other fit person to be the special guardian of such infant for the purpose of such special case, and may also give such directions as may be necessary for substituting in such special case either the name of the guardian so applying, or of the special guardian so appointed, in lieu of the name of the special guardian so displaced. Provided always, that the discharge of any Order appointing a special guardian shall not invalidate any thing which shall in the meantime have been done by such special guardian, unless the Court shall, upon notice to all parties, specially so direct.

VII. Every such special case shall be entitled as a cause between some or one of the parties interested or claiming to be interested as plaintiffs or plaintiff, and the others or other of them as defendants or defendant; and in the title to such cases, lunatics and infants shall be described as such, and their Committees, guardians, or special guardians named; and where in any such case a married woman is named as a plaintiff, and her husband as a defendant thereto, a next friend of such married woman shall be named in the title to such case; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to require a next friend of any Hindoo or Mahomedan married woman to be named in such title.

VIII. Every such special case shall concisely state such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the Court to decide the question raised thereby; and upon the hearing of such case, the Court and the parties shall be at liberty to refer to the whole contents of such documents; and the Court shall be at liberty to draw from the facts and documents stated in any such special case any inference which the Court might have drawn therefrom if proved in a cause.

IX. Every such special case to which an infant or lunatic is a party by his guardian or special guardian shall also state how such guardian or special guardian was constituted; and where any married woman having or claiming any interest distinct from her husband is a party to such case, it shall be stated therein that she concurs in such case in her own right.

X. Every such special case shall be signed by Counsel for all parties, and shall be filed in the same manner as bills, plaints, or allegations are filed, and the defendants may appear thereto in the same manner as defendants appear to bills,

plaints, or allegations, and no defendants shall be required to take an office copy of a special case, but an office copy thereof shall be taken by the plaintiff.

XI. After a special case shall have been filed, and the defendants shall have appeared thereto, all the parties to such special case shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court in the same manner as if the plaintiff in the special case had filed a bill, plaint, or allegation against the parties named as defendants thereto, and such defendants had appeared to such bill, plaint, or allegation, and upon the special case being filed and appearances entered thereto as aforesaid, all parties to such special case, shall, for the purposes of such special case, be bound by the statements therein.

XII. So soon as all the defendants shall have appeared to the special case, the same may be set down for hearing, and subpoenas to hear judgment or notices of hearing, issued and served according to the practice of the said Courts.

XIII. It shall be lawful for the said Courts upon the hearing of any such special case as aforesaid, to determine the questions raised therein of any of them, and by decree or judgment to declare its opinion thereon, and, so far as the case shall admit of the same, upon the right involved therein, without proceeding to administer any relief consequent upon such declaration, and every such declaration of the said Court contained in any such decree or judgment shall have the same force and effect as such declaration would have had, and shall be binding to the same extent as such declaration would have been, if contained in a decree or judgment made in a suit between the same parties instituted by bill, plaint, or allegation; provided always, that if upon the hearing of such special case as aforesaid, the Court shall be of opinion that the statements contained therein so far as the same affect the interest of any married woman, infant or lunatic are not true, or that the questions raised thereby or any of them cannot properly be decided upon such case, the same may be at Court may refuse to decide. of all parties thereto, and of the Court, amended so as properly to raise such questions, or the said Court may refuse to decide the same.

XIV. Every executor, administrator, representative, trustee, or other person making any payment or doing any act in conformity with the declaration contained in any decree or judgment made or pronounced upon a special case, shall in all respects be as fully and effectually protected and indemnified by such declaration, as if such payment had been made or act done under or in pursuance of the express order of the said Court made in a suit, action, or proceeding between the same parties instituted by bill, plaint, or allegation, save only as to any rights or claims of any person in respect of matters not determined by such declaration.

XV. Where any person shall be desirous to have a special case re-heard, or to appeal from the decision thereon, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, upon application for that purpose, either at the time of the decree or

judgment upon such special case being made, or at any time afterwards, and upon such conditions, if any, as the Court shall think fit, to order that the declaration contained in such decree shall not be acted upon for such time as the said Courts respectively shall think just.

XVI. The filing of a special case, and the entering of appearances thereto by the persons named as defendants therein, shall be taken to be a *lis pendens*.

XVII. Any documents referred to, in a special case, and any copies thereof or extracts therefrom, identified by the signature of the solicitors for all parties, may be produced and read at the hearing of such case, without further proof; and it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, at any time after the filing of the special case, and the entering of appearances thereto by the persons named as defendants therein, to order any document, which may be admitted thereby to be in the possession of any party to such case, to be deposited and produced in such manner and for such purposes as the said Courts respectively shall think fit.

XVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Courts upon the application of the executors, administrators or representatives in estate of any deceased person, by order to be made upon motion or petition of course, and to be in the form or to the effect set forth in the schedule hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require, to refer it to the Master of the said Courts respectively to take an account of the debts and liabilities affecting the estate of such deceased person, and to report thereon; provided always, that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one year next after the death of such deceased person, or pending any proceedings to administer the estate of such person, and in case at any time after the making of such order, any decree or order for administering the estate of such deceased person shall be made, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, by such decree or order, to stay or suspend the proceedings under such order of course on such terms and conditions, if any, as to the said Courts respectively shall seem just.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any person who may have come in before the Master under any such order, and claimed to be a creditor upon the estate of the deceased person, or to have any demand upon such estate by reason of any liability, and whose debt or claim may not have been wholly allowed by the said Master, to apply to the Court making such order by motion, of which notice shall be given within fourteen days after the filing of the Master's Report, to have such claim allowed by such Court, either wholly or partially; and it shall be lawful for the said executors, administrators or representatives in estate, and for any creditor of the deceased person who may be authorized by special leave of the said Court so to do, to apply to the said Court by motion, of which notice shall be given within the time aforesaid, to have any debt or claim allowed by the said Master disallowed by the said Court, either wholly or partially, and, at the expiration of fourteen days after

the filing of the said report, the same shall, except as to any debt or claim as to which any such notice as aforesaid may have been given, be absolute, as if the same had been confirmed by order of the said Court.

XX. Upon the hearing of any such motion as aforesaid the said Courts respectively may either dismiss such motion, or may order the debt or claim to which such motion relates to be allowed or disallowed, as the case may be, and either wholly or partially, or may direct further inquiry or further proceedings, by way of action or otherwise, touching such debt or claim, and after such inquiry or proceedings may, upon further motion, deal with such debt or claim as to the said Courts respectively shall seem just; provided always, that no new evidence shall be received by the said Courts upon the hearing of any such motion without special leave of the said Courts.

XXI. In case any debt or any certain liability shall have been allowed as aforesaid, and shall not within fourteen days after the report has become absolute as to such debt or liability, or after the same shall have been allowed by the said Court, be paid or provided for by appropriation to the satisfaction of the person who has established such liability, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively by order to be made, in case of any debt remaining due, upon the application by motion or petition of the person to whom the debt remains due, and on notice to the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, and in case of any certain liability remaining unprovided for by appropriation, upon the application by motion or petition of the person by whom such liability has been established, or of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, and on notice by the party applying to the other of them, to order payment of the debts which may have been allowed and remain unpaid, and to provide for the certain liabilities which may have been allowed and remain unprovided for, in like manner as the same could or might have been paid or provided for in a suit for that purpose instituted by Bill, or to refer it to the Master to take an account of the debts and certain liabilities allowed as aforesaid which remain unpaid or unprovided for, and also the usual accounts of the estate of the deceased person, with all usual and proper directions; and every such order shall have the same force and effect and shall be prosecuted and carried on in like manner as a decree in a creditor's suit instituted by bill.

XXII. Nothing in Sections XVIII. and XXI. of this Act contained shall be construed so as to prevent any of Her Majesty's Courts from taking such accounts as aforesaid in any manner in which, according to the usual practice of such Courts, the same might have been taken if directed by a decretal order made in a suit.

XXIII. In case any contingent liability shall be allowed by the said report or by the said Courts respectively, it shall be lawful for the said Courts, by order, to be made upon the application of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, by motion or petition, on

Special case to be a *lis pendens*, and may be filed.

Mode of identifying documents, and Court may order production.

Court, on application of Executors or Administrators, may by order of course direct it to be referred to a Master to take an account of debts and liabilities.

Master's Report may be objected to by motion to the Court, of which notice shall be given.

Proceeding of the Court on such motion.

If debts or certain liabilities allowed, and not paid or provided for, order may be made for payment or accounts.

Accounts to be taken according to usual practice of the Courts.

Court, on application of executors or administrators, &c. may direct appropriation of Money to answer contingent liability.

notice to the person who may have established such contingent liability, to order such sum of money, part, or proceeds of part, of the estate of the deceased person, as to the said Courts respectively shall seem just, to be set apart and appropriated for an answering such contingent liability, and to give such directions as the said Courts shall think fit touching the payment of such sum of money into Courts, and the investment thereof, and the payment, application, or accumulation of the interest or dividends thereof in the meantime and until the same shall be required to answer such liability, and when such liability shall be ascertained or determined, to give such directions as to the payment of such sum out of Court as the said Courts respectively shall deem right: Provided always, that no order to be made as aforesaid shall in any manner bind the assets so appropriated as against the persons entitled to the estate of the deceased subject to the contingent liability; and any person interested in such appropriated assets may apply to the Court touching the same, as he may be advised.

XXIV. After the filing of such report as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively upon the application of the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate of the deceased, by order, to be made on motion, to restrain by injunction any proceedings at law against them by any person having or claiming to have any demand upon the estate of the deceased by reason of any debt or liability other than the persons who may have established contingent liabilities under the said order for which no appropriation may have been made.

XXV. In case no debt or liability, or no debt or liability other than a contingent liability, shall have been allowed as aforesaid, or in case any debt or liability other than as aforesaid shall have been allowed as aforesaid, then after the same shall have been paid or provided for by appropriation as aforesaid, all payments made by the executors, administrators, or representatives in estate, or any of them, on account of the estate of the deceased person, and all dispositions of such assets made by them or any of them on account of such estate, shall, as against all persons having or claiming to have any demand upon such estate by reason of any debt or liability, other than persons who may have established under the said order any contingent liability for which no such appropriation as aforesaid may have been made, be as good and effectual as if the same had been made under a decree of the said Courts respectively: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall in any manner affect or prejudice the rights of any creditor or other person having any demand or claim upon the estate of the deceased against any assets so paid or disposed of, or against the persons to whom such payment or disposition may have been made, or against any assets appropriated under the provisions of this Act, and the appropriation of which, if made under a decree of the said Court, in a suit to which he was not a party, would not have been binding upon him.

XXVI. All exceptions for scandal, impertinence, and insufficiency, which according to the existing practice of the said Courts are referred to the Masters of the said Courts, shall not any longer be so referred, but

shall be heard and determined in the first instance by the said Courts, or any Judge thereof.

XXVII. Notwithstanding any rule or practice of the said Courts to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, at the hearing of any cause or of any further directions therein, to receive proof by affidavit or otherwise of all proper parties being before the Court, and of all such matters as are necessary to be proved for enabling the said Courts respectively to order payment of any monies belonging to any married woman, and of all such other matters, not directly in issue in the cause, as in the opinion of the said Courts respectively may safely and properly be so proved.

XXVIII. It shall be lawful for the said Courts respectively, from time to time, to make, rescind, and alter General Rules and Orders for better enabling the opinion of the said Courts respectively to be obtained on special cases, and for effectuating the purposes of this Act as to the debts and liabilities of deceased persons, and for making any provisions which may be or be deemed necessary or proper as to amendment, revivor and supplemental matter or relief, and as to costs of any proceedings under or in pursuance of this Act, and for regulating the times and form and mode of procedure and practice of the said Courts in respect of the matters to which this Act relates, and every of them, and so far as may be found expedient for altering the course of proceeding hereinbefore prescribed in respect to such matters or any of them, and generally for assimilating the practice of the said Courts respectively to that of the High Court of Chancery in England.

XXIX. All such General Rules and Orders shall be laid before the Governor General of India in Council within one month after the making and issuing of the same, and every such Rule or Order shall, from and after the time in that behalf to be appointed by the said Courts respectively, and if no time shall be so appointed, then from and after the making thereof, be binding and obligatory on the said Courts respectively, and be of like force and effect as if the provisions therein contained had been expressly enacted by the Governor General of India in Council. Provided always, that if the said Governor General of India in Council shall, by any resolution passed at any time within six months after such Rules, Orders, and Regulations shall have been laid before him, resolve that the whole or any part of such Rules or Orders ought not to continue in force, in such case the whole or such part thereof as shall be so included in such resolution shall, from and after the time that such resolution is notified to the said Court, cease to be binding and obligatory on the said Court; provided that every such Rule or Order so made or expressed to be made in pursuance of this Act which shall not be laid before the Governor General of India in Council within the time by this Act limited for that purpose shall, from and after the expiration of such time, be absolutely void and of no effect. Provided always, that nothing in this clause contained shall be construed so that the said Rules or Orders should not be transmitted as heretofore to Her Majesty in Privy Council for approbation.

Power for Court, notwithstanding any rule, &c. to the contrary, to receive proof by affidavit.

Her Majesty's Courts to make General Rules and Orders from time to time.

Court may restrain proceedings against executors, administrators, &c.

Protection to be afforded to executors, administrators, &c.

Rules and Orders to be laid before the Governor General in Council, and to be binding from the time appointed or from the making, unless objected to.

Exceptions for scandal, impertinence and insufficiency to be heard by the Court.

XXX. In the meantime and until any such Until Rules or Orders are made, and if not applicable when made, practice to be according to this Act and practice of the Court. General Rules or Orders shall be made, and in so far as the same, when made, shall not be applicable, the proceedings under this Act shall be governed and regulated by the provisions herein contained, so far as the same extend, and in so far as the same do not extend shall, as well with respect to the persons who ought to be made parties to special cases as in every other respect, be governed and regulated by the Rules, Orders and Practice of the said Courts respectively, in suits instituted by bill, so far as the same can be applied thereto; and subject to such General Rules and Orders as aforesaid, the costs of all proceedings under this Act, shall be in the discretion of the said Courts respectively.

XXXI. All decrees and orders made under the Decrees and Orders to be subject to appeal, &c. provisions of this Act, shall be subject to rehearing, appeal, and review, and may be discharged and varied in the same and the like manner as decrees and orders of the said Courts made in suits instituted by bill.

XXXII. The following words and expressions Interpretation of Terms. in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or in the context repugnant to such construction:

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular number:

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females:

The expression "Her Majesty's Courts" or "Courts" shall mean and include Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and also the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:

The word "Lunatic" shall include idiots and persons of unsound mind, and whether found such by inquisition or not:

The word "Guardian" shall mean father or testamentary guardian, or guardian appointed by any of Her Majesty's Courts (not being a special guardian appointed under the Provisions of this Act.)

XXXIII. This Act shall commence and take Commencement of Act. effect from and after the tenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Schedule referred to by the foregoing Act, (Date.)

In the matter of A. B. late of _____ in
Banker (or as the case may be),
deceased.

Upon motion this day made into this Court by Mr. _____ of _____ Counsel for C. D. of _____ the executor (or administrator) of the abovenamed A. B. (or upon the humble petition of C. D. of _____ the executor (or administrator) of the said A. B. this day preferred unto the Supreme Court of Judicature at _____ for the reasons therein contained,) it is ordered. That it be referred to the Master of this Court to take an account of the debts and liabilities affecting the (personal or the real estate of the said A. B. or his moveable and immoveable estate, as the case may be), and to compute in-

terest on such of the said debts and liabilities as carry interest after the rate of interest the same respectively carry; and the said Master is to cause an advertisement to be published in the _____ Gazette and such other public papers as he shall think fit for the persons claiming in respect of any such debts or liabilities to come in before the said Master, and prove their debts and claims, and he is to fix a peremptory day for that purpose; and such of the creditors as shall not come in and prove their debts and claims by the time so to be limited, are to be excluded the benefit of this order; and it is ordered, that the Master do distinguish debts from liabilities, and liabilities certain from liabilities contingent; and it is ordered, that the said estate of the said A. B. be applied in payment and satisfaction of such debts and liabilities of the said A. B. in a due course of administration; and for the better taking the said accounts and discovery of the matters aforesaid the parties are to produce before the Master, upon oath, all deeds, books, papers, and writings in their custody or power relating thereto, and are to be examined upon interrogatories or *viva voce* as the said Master shall direct; and any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply to the Court as there shall be occasion.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 12th March 1852.

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th of March 1852.

ACT No. — OF 1852.

An Act to confer certain powers on Patels and other heads of Villages in the Bombay Presidency.

Whereas it is expedient to confer certain powers on Patels and other heads of Villages in the Bombay Presidency, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. Clause 1, Section XLIX. of Regulation XII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, is repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in writing, to authorize any Magistrate of a Zillah to issue a Commission to any person exercising the office of Patel, or charged with the administration of criminal justice within the limits of any Town, Village or Peth, in the said Presidency, empowering him to try any person charged with the Commission of any of the offences hereinafter mentioned, and the said Magistrate shall forthwith issue the said Commission in accordance with such order.

III. It shall be lawful for every such Patel or other Officer, who shall have received from the Magistrate such Commission as aforesaid, to try any person charged with the offence of theft, assault, or abuse, when the value of the property stolen, or the amount of damages sought to be recovered, does not exceed rupees _____, and also to try any person charged with resisting or refusing to obey any order of such Patel or other Officer as aforesaid. Provided always, that every charge of any such offence shall be preferred to such Patel or other Officer as aforesaid within eight days after the commission of such offence.

IV. It shall be lawful for every such Patel or other Officer, who shall have received from the Magistrate such Commission as aforesaid, to order any person, convicted by him of any such offence as aforesaid, to pay a fine not exceeding five rupees, or to be placed in the stocks for any period not exceeding six hours, or to be detained in the chowkey of the Town, Village or Peth, for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 12th March 1852.*

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th of March 1852.

ACT No. — OF 1852.

An Act to relieve the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay from the superintendence of the Police in that Presidency.

Whereas it is expedient to relieve the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut at Bombay from the superintendence of the Police in that Presidency, It is hereby enacted as follows :

I. So much of Clause 1., Section XXVII. of Regulation XIII. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, as enacts that the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut shall superintend the administration of Police, and so much of Clause 4, Section XXVII. of the same Regulation, as enacts that the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut shall furnish information to Government of the state of the Police in each Zillah, are hereby repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, the superintendence of the Police in the said Presidency shall be vested in, and exercised by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and for the better superintendence thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to appoint such persons as he shall think fit to control and superintend the said Police, subject to the Orders of the said Governor in Council, and to vest in such persons such power and authority for the purposes aforesaid as to the said Governor in Council may seem proper.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
the 12th March 1852.*

The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 12th of March 1852.

ACT No. — OF 1852.

An Act to amend the law respecting the Circuits of Judicial Commissioners in the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law respecting the Circuits of Judicial Commissioners

in the Presidency of Bombay, It is hereby enacted as follows :

I. Section IX. of Regulation III. of 1830, and Sections II. III. IV. and V. of Regulation VIII. of 1833, are hereby repealed.

II. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to issue a Commission in writing to any one of the Judges of the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, thereby directing and empowering him to exercise and perform all or any of the powers and duties of a Judge on Circuit, or of a visiting or Judicial Commissioner, under the provisions of Chapter IV. Regulation XIII. of 1827, Sections X. XI. and XII. Regulation III. of 1830, Section V. Regulation VIII. of 1831, and Sections VI. and VII. Regulation VIII. of 1833, and all or any of the powers or duties now vested in, and exercised by the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

III. It shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council of Bombay in and by the said Commission, or by order in writing, to direct any Commissioner appointed as aforesaid to proceed on Circuit to any and such Zillahs in the said Presidency as shall be in the said Commission or order named, and to prescribe the period of his return to the Court of Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 12th day of June next.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 606.

*Fort William, Foreign Department,
the 12th March 1852.*

NOTIFICATIONS.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Major R. R. W. Ellis, Political Assistant for Bundelcund, leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st instant to the 1st December next.

No. 617.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant Major G. H. Macgregor, c. B., Deputy Commissioner at Lahore, leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for one year, from the 1st instant, with permission to visit Cashmere, Simla and the Hills North of Deyrah.

No. 632.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, with reference to G. G. O., dated 16th October last, that the rate of passage-money to be charged for the accommodation of First Class Passengers on the Indus Steamers, is reduced for the future from five to four annas per mile.

C. ALLEN,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 265.

Fort William, Home Department,
the 15th March 1852.

NOTIFICATION.—Mr. A. Ogilvie, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Steamer "Hindoostan," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 5.

Fort William, Financial Department,
the 15th March 1852.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Batta, and Allowances of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments, for March 1852, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments, on Monday, the 12th proximo.

Civil ditto, on Thursday, the 15th proximo.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. A. DORIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 458.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1852.

The Most Noble the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the following test of qualifications, sanctioned by the Government of India as the standard which shall entitle Military Officers attaining to it, in two or more of the Native Languages to claim the reward of Rupees 1,000, granted by the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published for general information.

The languages from which candidates are at liberty to select those in which they will be examined are—

Arabic,	Sanscrit,
Persian,	Hindee,
Oordoo,	Bengalee,

provided that one of the languages chosen must be of Mahomedan origin, either Arabic, Persian or Oordoo, and another of Hindoo origin, either Sanscrit or one of the other languages mentioned above in the same column as Sanscrit, according to the Presidency to which the Officer examined belongs.

The test books in the several languages are to be—

In Arabic, ...	1 Alif Laila. 2 Ikhwanōos Safa. 3 Nafhatōol Yaman.
In Persian, ...	1 Gullistan. 2 Bostan. 3 Anwari Soheilee.
In Oordoo, ...	1 Baghobahar. 2 Gooli Bakawalee. 3 Betal Pachecsee. 4 Ikhwanōos Safa.
In Sanscrit, ...	1 Hitopadesha. 2 Mahabharata.
In Hindee, ...	1 Rajneeti. 2 Prem Sagur. 3 Baghobahar.

In Bengalee, ...	1 Betal Punchabinshate. 2 Bangalar Itihās. 3 Purush Pariksha.
Maharatta and Goozerattee, ...	1 Punchopa Khyān. 2 Æsop's Fables. 3 Bali Mittra.
Canarese, ...	1 Æsop's Fables.
Tamil, ...	1 Punchatuntra.
Telagoo, ...	1 Morris' Selections. 2 Punchatuntra. 3 Vikra Marka Tales.

The candidate will of course not be permitted to have access to any Dictionary or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.

The written exercises to consist of—

1. A paper not less than an ordinary octavo page in length printed in the language in which the examination is held, to be translated into English.

2. A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.

3. A paper of short sentences in English, the greater part on professional subjects, to be rendered into the language of examination accurately and idiomatically.

The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly but not very clearly written manuscript in the language selected; and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the Examiners, or with one or more Natives in presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

The examinations under these orders will be conducted by the College Examiners at Fort William and Fort Saint George in the case of Bengal and Madras Officers respectively, and by the Examination Committee at Bombay when the candidate belongs to that Presidency.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 459.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th March 1852.

The Most Noble the Governor of Bengal is pleased to notify that from and after the 1st of May next, unpaid Letters and Newspapers will be received at the several Police Thannas in the Lower Provinces, for despatch to any part of India, or to any place with which a communication by post is established; and that from the same date Letters received at any Post Office, addressed to persons residing beyond the limits of ordinary delivery, will be transmitted by the District Dawk to the persons addressed, unless those persons have made arrangements for receiving their Letters at the Post Office.

Unpaid Letters and Newspapers, not exceeding 12 tola in weight, will be received at every Thanna without payment; and the village watch-

men of whatever denomination, who present themselves at regular periods at the Thanna, are authorized and required to receive Letters and Newspapers entrusted to them in their several villages, and to convey them to the Thanna without charge.

Letters and Newspapers, posted as above, if addressed to any place within the same District, will be forwarded, if possible, directly to the Thanna nearest to the place of their destination; but if there be no direct communication between the two Thannas, they will be forwarded, together with all covers intended for other Districts, either to the Post Office at the Sudder Station, or to the nearest Post Office, as in the judgment of the Magistrate may be most convenient.

All Letters and Newspapers, posted as above, will be despatched in the day on which they are posted. They will be stamped with the Thanna Seal, and will be closed in a separate bag or wrapper, together with a bill or chellan, shewing the number of Letters and Newspapers contained therein.

Letters and Newspapers received by the District Dawk at any Thanna or Police Station for delivery, will be immediately delivered to the person addressed, or to his known servant or agent, or to the watchman of the village in which he resides; or they will be sent to him, when instructions to that effect are given, by a hired messenger.

The bills or chellans which accompany Letters sent through the District Dawk for delivery, are to be returned or sent to the Post Master at the Sudder Station on the day after receipt, countersigned by the Officer who opened the packet.

No unpaid Letters or Newspapers will be delivered until after payment of the postage due on them; and all postage realized at each Thanna will be remitted regularly on every Saturday to the Post Office at the Sudder Station.

Letters and Newspapers upon which postage has been charged at any Post Office will not be subject to any additional charge for delivery through the District Dawk; but Letters and Newspapers sent from one Police Station to another, without passing through a Post Office, will be charged on delivery with the lowest rate of postage chargeable by law on Letters and Newspapers sent through the Post Office.

Abstract Registers of Letters posted and delivered will be kept at each Station in the annexed form, and these Registers will be forwarded at the end of every month to the Post Office at the Sudder Station.

Register of Letters and Newspapers posted at——

Date.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.
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Register of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery at——

Date of Receipt.	Date of Chellan.	From whence received.	Number of paid Covers.		Unpaid Covers.			
			Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.		Newspapers.	
					Number.	Amount of Postage.	Number.	Amount of Postage.

All postage realized on Letters conveyed by the District Dawk will be credited in the public accounts as a receipt of the Post Office, under a separate head of account to be designated "District Postage."

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 579.

Orders by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

Appointments.—The 4th March 1852.—The Most Noble the Governor of Bengal, in conformity with the provisions of the British Statute 14 and 15 Victoria, Cap. 40, and of the Act No. V. of 1852, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, is pleased this day to make the following appointments of Marriage Registrars, and to make the following assignments of Districts to the several Registrars so appointed:

Dr. A. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling, to be a Marriage Registrar of Darjeeling.

Captain G. Verner, Superintendent of Cachar, to be a Marriage Registrar of Cachar.

Mr. J. W. Fletcher, the Register of Deeds at Cherra Poonjee, to be a Marriage Registrar of Cherra Poonjee.

The District under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Darjeeling, the District under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Cachar, and the District under the jurisdiction of the Political Agent in the Cossya Hills, are assigned respectively as the Districts of the Marriage Registrars hereby appointed or hereafter to be appointed of Darjeeling, Cachar and Cherra Poonjee.

The 11th March 1852.—Mr. A. Grote to officiate as Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence of Mr. J. S. Torrens, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Loch, Collector of Bhaugulpore, to be Collector of Beerbhoom, but to continue to officiate as Collector of Moorshedabad during the absence of Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, or until further orders.

Mr. R. R. Sturt to be Collector of Bhaugulpore.

The 13th March 1852.—Lieutenant A. C. McNeill, of the 46th Madras Native Infantry, to be Assistant to the Agent for the Hill Tracts of Orissa, from the date on which he may join his office.

Notification.—The 16th March 1852.—Captain E. T. Dalton, Officiating Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Luckimpore, made over charge of the Treasury of the Collectorate and the current duties of his Judicial and Revenue Offices to Lieutenant F. G. Eden, on the 17th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding into the interior of the District.

Mr. T. P. Larkins, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Sylhet, rejoined his Station on the 26th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. Agnew, Officiating Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Gawalparah, made over charge of the Treasury of the Collectorate and his Judicial and Revenue Offices to Mr. Sub-Assistant H. Driver, on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. J. Combo, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade, reported his arrival at Chumparun, on the 6th instant.

Mr. R. Trotter, Additional Judge of Dacca, made over charge of his office to Mr. C. T. Davidson, on the 8th instant.

Moulvee Nujoomul Huq, Principal Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, returned to his duties on the 9th instant.

Mr. G. Loch received charge of the Moorsheadabad Collectorate from Mr. C. F. Carnac, on the 10th instant.

Mr. J. M. Lewis, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, rejoined his station on the 14th instant.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Europe on the Steamer "Hindoostan," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 27th January last, has been accordingly cancelled.

By Order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal,

J. P. GRANT,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1055 of 1852.

Orders by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

Judicial and Revenue Department,
Agra, the 9th March 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Henry Godfrey Astell, Magistrate and Collector of Moozuffernugger, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date on which he makes over charge of his Office.

Appointment.—Mr. Alan Swinton to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moozuffernugger, during the absence of Mr. Henry Godfrey Astell.

No. 1059 of 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. John Power, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mynpooree, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties.

No. 1071 of 1852.

Appointments.—Mr. Wigram Elliot Money to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mirzapoor.

Mr. William Roberts to be Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapoor.

Mr. Charles Robert Lindsay to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mirzapoor, but to continue, till further orders, to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Mynpooree.

The above Appointments are to have effect from the date on which Mr. Colin Robertson Tulloh resigns the Service.

No. 1067 of 1852.

Judicial Department,
Agra, the 9th March 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. Trevor John Chichely Plowden, Judge of Ghazeepore, for fifteen days, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the date on which he makes over charge of the current duties of his Office to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

No. 1061 of 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. T. G. Heathcote, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Seharunpoor, for six months, on Medical Certificate.

No. 1101 of 1852.

Separate—Revenue Department,
Agra, the 12th March 1852.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. G. Todd, Collector of Customs, 2nd or Mirzapoor Division, for one month, under Section XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Furlough. Mr. Todd is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his Office to Mr. C. W. Bradford, the Deputy Collector of Customs at Mirzapoor.

W. Muir,
Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General of India in Council.

Fort William, 17th March 1852.

No. 176 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Lieutenant - Colonel George Hicks, c. b., of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry,	} On Medical Certificate.
Lieutenant Charles Frederick Hicks, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry,	

No. 177 of 1852.—The undermentioned appointment has been made by the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal on the following date:

9th March 1852.—Lieutenant W. Agnow, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a 2nd Class Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, and to continue to officiate as Principal Assistant at Gowalparah, during the absence of Captain A. A. Sturt, or until further orders.

No. 178 of 1852.—The undermentioned Officer has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudices to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Date of Arrival at
Fort William.

Assistant Surgeon William Pitt, of the Medical Department,	} 13th March 1852.

No. 179 of 1852.—Lieutenant Archibald William Graham, of the 4th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Rifles), 2nd in Command of the Scinde Camel Corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 24th February to the 24th August 1852, to visit Bombay and the Hills of the Deccan, on Medical Certificate.

No. 180 of 1852.—The Pay, Batta and other Allowances, for March 1852, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Monday, the 12th proximo.

J. S. BANKS,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Mily. Dept.

NOTICE.—The General Treasury will be closed on Thursday the 18th instant, on account of the Hindoo Holiday Baroonee.

J. I. HARVEY, Sub-Treasurer.
General Treasury, the 9th March 1852.

No. 348.

Fort William, Civil Auditor's Office, the 16th
March 1852.

NOTIFICATION.

To the Officers of the Judicial, Revenue, Customs,
Salt, Opium and Akkaree and other branches of
the Service.

The Civil Auditor requests that disbursing Officers will submit for audit, a detailed Pay Abstract of their Office Establishments respectively, for the month of April 1852, stating the names, dates of appointment, and the dates of orders of Government, &c., sanctioning the same, or any alteration in the salaries of Christian Assistants and Native Omlahs that may have been made agreeably to the Financial Rules of 8th December 1843. The Thannah Establishments, under the control of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, to be specified in detail, distinguishing the sums drawn under each particular head, and the total of the Police Force shewn at one view in the outer column in the above Abstract. The Orders notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th January 1849, page 11, should be strictly attended to with respect to vacant situations. At the foot of the Abstract, a Memorandum must be given, shewing the amount which may have been drawn purely as batta on account of salaries of old incumbents, also the reduction that may have been effected in consequence of vacancies, and subsequently carried to the credit of Government.

W. P. PALMER,
Civil Auditor.

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, Half a Second ($\frac{1}{2}$ s.) before Mean Noon.

Fort William, 13th March 1852.

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, One Second (1s.) after Mean Noon.

Fort William, 15th March 1852.

NOTICE.—Mean Time was this day shown to the Shipping in the River, from the Semaphore Tower in the Fort, Half a Second ($\frac{1}{2}$ s.) after Mean Noon.

H. P. BURN,
Town Major.

Fort William, 16th March 1852.

General Post Office Notifications.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for England, *via* Southampton, Alexandria, Suez, and the intermediate Ports, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, intended for transmission by the P. and O. Co's. Steamer "Precursor," will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 19th instant.

The public are particularly requested to observe that, no Letters will be despatched by this opportunity unless specially superscribed "to be sent by the 'Precursor' Steam Vessel."

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General.

General Post Office, }
the 9th March 1852. }

Export Overland Mail per P. and O. Co's. Steamer
"Haddington," direct from Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, for general information, that the Mails for Suez and the intermediate Ports, (Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong,) intended for transmission by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-vessel "Haddington," will be closed at this Office on Wednesday the 7th proximo, and that an After-Packet will be despatched hence on Thursday, the 8th *idem*, with the ordinary Mail, to ensure its arrival at Kedgerie, in time to reach the Steamer. The public are particularly requested to observe that no Letters for the "Haddington" can be received after 3 p. m. of that date.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Fort William, Genl. Post Office, }
The 13th March 1852. }

Export Overland Mail *via* Bombay.

THE Government of Bombay having appointed the 3rd of the ensuing month of April for the departure of the next Steamer therefrom with a Mail for Suez—Notice accordingly is hereby given, for general information, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters and papers from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by that opportunity, will be Wednesday, the 24th Proximo, and that the first set of the Overland Packets will be closed at, and despatched from this Office, on Tuesday, the 23rd *idem*.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Fort William, Genl. Post Office. }
the 28th February 1852. }

NOTICE.—The subjoined Extract from a Letter dated 5th instant, received from the Post Master Hyderabad, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 17th September, 1851, }

Extract of a Letter from Captain W. Shelly, Post Master, Hyderabad, to C. P. Brown, Esq., Post Master General, Fort Saint George, No. 197, dated 5th September, 1851.

That all Letters, Papers and Parcels, addressed to Warungull, should be superscribed *via* Secundrabad, instead of *via* Nacricull as heretofore, the runners stationed between the latter station and Warungull having been removed, and posted on a direct route from Secundrabad to Warungull.

(True Extract.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General.

NOTICE.—A Branch Post Office has been experimentally established from the 1st instant at Jungypore.

Jungypore is 36 miles distant from Berham-pore.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Depy. Post Master General in Charge.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 9th March 1852. }

IT is hereby notified that, unless marked for particular Ships, all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday the 8th March 1852 and Sunday the 14th March 1852, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the undermentioned Vessels, which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified:—

Letters received on Dates from and to	By what Ships despatched.	Bound to	Remarks.
8th to 14th March 1852,...	Steamer "Pekin,"	{ Penang, Singapore and China, }	Will sail on the 17th March 1852.
8th to 13th ditto,	"Royal Saxon,"	Sydney,	Left Town on the 14th ditto.
8th to 10th ditto,	Steamer "Phlegethon," ..	Moulmein and Rangoon, ..	Ditto on the 11th ditto.
8th and 9th ditto,	"Bengal"	Mauritius,	Ditto on the 10th ditto.
8th to 12th ditto,	"Morgiana,"	Cape,	Ditto on the 13th ditto.
8th to 14th ditto,	Steamer "Precursor, ..	London,	Will sail on the 20th ditto.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT, Deputy Post Master General
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, 16th March 1852.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a Notice issued by the London General Post Office, is published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
the 30th April, 1851. }

Instructions No. 4, 1851. By Command of the
Post Master General.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to all Post
Masters, Sub-Post Masters and Letter Receivers.

Parliamentary Proceedings to India and Hong
Kong, via Southampton.

General Post Office, February, 1851.

On and after the 1st March next, printed votes
and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and
of the Colonial Legislatures, may be transmitted
by the Post between the United Kingdom and the
East Indies, or Hong Kong, via Southampton,
(subject, however, to all the existing regulations
and restrictions) at the following reduced rates of
postage, viz.:

For any weight not exceeding four	} 1 d.
Ounces,	
Ditto exceeding four	} 2 d.
Ounces and not exceeding eight Ounces,...	
Ditto exceeding eight	} 3 d.
Ounces and not exceeding twelve Ounces, }	
Ditto exceeding twelve	} 4 d.
Ounces and not exceeding sixteen Ounces, }	

and so on in proportion, viz., for every additional
four Ounces in weight, above the weight of six-
teen Ounces, an additional rate of one Penny, it
being understood, that any lesser weight than
four Ounces, shall be charged as four Ounces.

This Postage, which is entirely British Postage,
and does not include the rate chargeable for con-
veyance in India, must, in all cases, be paid in
advance.

(True copy,)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Dy. Post Master General, in Charge.

NOTICE.—The subjoined copy of a letter, No.
12827, dated 29th April last, from the Secretary
to Her Majesty's General Post Office, London, is
published for general information.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.
Calcutta, Genl. Post Office, }
The 30th June, 1851. }

Colonial. No. 12827.

General Post Office, 26th April, 1851.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 6th ult-
mo on the subject of the New Postal Convention
between Great Britain and the United States, I
beg to acquaint you, that letters arriving in this
Country from India, addressed to the United
States, can be sent forward to their destination,
leaving the British Postage chargeable for their
conveyance, to be paid by the persons to whom
they are addressed.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) W. L. MABERLY.

The Post Master General, Calcutta.

(True Copy.)

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.

For Allahabad and Intermediate Stations.



A Cargo Boat in tow of a
Steamer, will be dispatched on
or before the 25th instant. For
Freight and Passage, apply at the
Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,
Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.

For Dacca and Gowhatty in Assam.



A Flat in tow of a Steamer, will
be dispatched on the 25th instant.
For Freight and Passage, apply
at the Government Boat Office.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

J. WOODLEY,
Clerk of the Govt. Boat Office.
Government Boat Office, }
the 16th March 1852. }

No. 1208.

Chart of the Pegue Coast and Gulf of Martaban, with Sailing Directions.

By COMMANDER FELL, I. N.

THE above Chart and Sailing Directions having been lithographed and printed, Parties requiring it are requested to apply to the Calcutta Custom House, where it is to be had for 3 Rupees per copy, including the Sailing Directions.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND, Secy.

Fort William, }
the 8th March 1852. }

No. 1279.

ICE SHIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that twelve months after the date of this advertisement, the privilege now enjoyed by American Ships bringing Ice of exemption from Port dues to the extent of the Ice tonnage, will be withdrawn in conformity with the Orders of Government.

2nd. All American Ships arriving here with Ice, after the 11th March 1853, will be liable to the full amount of Port dues as other Ships are.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

JAS. SUTHERLAND, .

Fort William, } Secretary.
the 11th March 1852. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the system of granting Temporary Passes for the protection of Sea-imported Salt, upon the deposit of duty, will be re-introduced from the 22nd, (Twenty-second,) instant.

2. The Passes will be obtainable, as they were before, at this office; but to be of any validity, they must be countersigned by the Superintendent of the Calcutta Salt Chokeys. The Passes will be current for (48) Forty-eight hours, from the time at which delivery may be completed, as shown by the Certificate of the Preventive Officer, on the back of the document.

3. Preventive Officers will be instructed not to give delivery on any Pass, unless it be countersigned by the Superintendent of Calcutta Salt Chokeys, and to be careful in endorsing the Pass, to enter the full quantity delivered, and the precise time, (hour and minute,) at which the delivery is completed.

4. It is further notified, for general information, that Commanders of Salt-laden Vessels must invariably enter in the Import Manifest, the quantity of Salt actually shipped, as shown in the Cockets, Export Manifest, Port Clearance, or other document, of the Port of Export. If no such document exist, then the quantity shown by the Bill-of-Lading, that is, the quantity which at the time of shipment the Commander believed to be put on board, must be entered in the Import Manifest. In the event of no Bill-of-Lading, the Commander must specially state how the Salt was put on board; if in baskets, the number shipped, and the mode in which he has estimated the entered weight.

5. The Board have fixed rates of wastage, sufficient to cover deficiencies arising from ordi-

nary causes. Should greater wastage be apprehended from any extraordinary cause, it must be noted at the foot of the Manifest, at the time of entry. Commanders will not be held responsible for a larger quantity of Salt than they have reason to believe they have brought into Port; but they must state the grounds of their belief, fully and accurately, and support them by such documentary evidence, as may be available.

By order of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

(Signed) W. BRACKEN,

Collector of Customs.

Calcutta, Collector's Office, }
Govt. Custom House, the 5th March 1852. }

EDUCATION NOTICE.—A special examination of candidates for admission to the Free and Stipendiary lists of the Medical College, will be held in that Institution, during the first week in June next.

2nd. There are several stipendiary vacancies of Eight Rupees per mensem each, tenable for five years. No candidate can be admitted under the full age of 16, or above that of 20 years, on any account whatever.

3rd. Every applicant for admission must bring a letter of recommendation from some respectable person, certifying that he is of good character, and worthy of admission to the privilege of studying in the Medical College.

4th. The candidates must present themselves before the Secretary to the College, at least three days prior to the date of examination, with a view to their being identified as the persons really desiring admission.

5th. All candidates will be expected to possess such knowledge of English, so as to be able to read, write, and speak it with ease and fluency. They must be able to analyze a passage in Milton's Paradise Lost, Robertson's Histories, or works of a similar classical standard,—be acquainted with the elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Natural Philosophy,—and bring Certificates from the Head Masters of the Schools in which they have studied, expressly stating that they possess the information required, and are capable of undergoing the ordeal proposed. The preference in selection will always be given to those who possess the greatest amount of information in the above-mentioned branches of Education.

6th. The course of instruction given in the Bengal Medical College is recognized by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London—the Degree, Diploma, and License of which bodies, respectively, can be obtained by any pupil who has studied in Calcutta, provided he passes through the particular course and extent of study required by each—of which every particular may be ascertained on personal application to the Secretary, Medical College.

(By order,)

FRED. J. MOUTAT, M. D.,

Secretary.

Council of Education, }
the 1st March 1852. }

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE. — With reference to General Orders, 6th February 1852, Sealed Tenders will be received at the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, up to 4 p. m. of the 19th March 1852, for the supply of Bread and Biscuit, for the Presidency Division of the Army, and on the march for one year, from 1st May 1852.

Tenders will be received agreeably to Forms on inspection at the above office and not otherwise, and they will be opened and read on the 20th March 1852, at noon precisely, in the presence of such parties concerned as may choose to attend.

A deposit of Co.'s Rs. 500 will be required with each Tender.

A. D. DICKENS, Lieut.,
Sub-Assl. Commy. Genl.

Fort William, Commt. Office, }
the 12th March 1852. }

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Bhooputram and Manickchand, Cloth Merchants, lately carrying on business at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, under the style of Bhooputram Manickchand, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 6th day of March, instant, It was Ordered, that, unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on Saturday, the 3rd day of April next, the petition of the said Insolvents filed in this Court, on the 14th day of August last be dismissed, and that notice of this Order be given to the Official Assignee of this Court, and to Sreekisto Ghose, Hurrishunder Bose, Ramdhone Ghose and Sibkissen Banerjee respectively, Creditors of the said Insolvents, whose names do not appear amongst the consenting Creditors.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Donald Campbell Mackey, of Jackson's Ghaut Street, in Calcutta, Merchant, lately carrying on business together with Edward Creton and John Mackey, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March, instant, It was Ordered, that, Saturday, the 1st day of May next be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on that day the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands separately of and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Donald Campbell Mackey, carrying on business together with Edward Creton and John Mackey, late of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, under the style of D. C. Mackey and Co., an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March, instant, It was Ordered, that the first Saturday in the month of April 1853 be appointed for the further Hearing in this matter, and unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent shall be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims and demands of, and against the said Insolvent at the time of filing his petition for relief.

Allan and Thomas, Attorneys.

In the matter of Sreegopaul Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopaul Paul Chowdry and Lollgopaul Paul Chowdry of Hauteollah, in Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Merchants. On Friday, the 5th day of March, instant, It was Ordered that the said Sreegopaul Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopaul Paul Chowdry and Lollgopaul Paul Chowdry, on the petition of Rooderpersaud Mookerjee, Ramchunder Paul Chowdry and Saunichunder Paul Chowdry, Creditors of the said Sreegopaul Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopaul Paul Chowdry and Lollgopaul Paul Chowdry hath committed an Act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI. and by another Order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Sreegopaul Paul Chowdry, Prosonogopaul Paul Chowdry and Lollgopaul Paul Chowdry, were vested in the Official Assignee.

Molloy, Mackintosh and Poe, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 12th March 1852.

In the matter of Alexander Colvin and others, of the late firm of Colvin and Company, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that an account of unclaimed Dividends of the Estate and Effects of the abovementioned Insolvents be received and filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court.

J. Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Muddenmohun Bose and Hulodhur Bose, heretofore carrying on trade and business together in Co-partnership together at Simluh in Calcutta, as Merchants and also as Banians to several Mercantile Houses in Calcutta. On Saturday, the 13th day of March instant, It was ordered that the said Muddenmohun Bose and Hulodhur Bose, on the petition of George Ashburner who served John Leslie Russell of the firm of Messrs. Mackintyre and Co., creditors of the said Muddenmohun Bose and Hulodhur Bose have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the Act XI. Vic. Cap. XXI., and by another Order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Muddenmohun Bose and Hulodhur Bose were vested in the Official Assignee.

Thomas and Carruthers, Attorneys.

In the matter of Thomas Cavendish Fenwick, of Meridith's Lane, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Translator of Oriental Languages, and a Writer of Books, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI, Vic. Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, on the 1st day of March instant, and by an Order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Thomas Cavendish Fenwick, of Meridith's Lane, Cossitollah, in Calcutta, Translator of Oriental Languages, and a Writer of Books, an Insolvent. On Monday, the 1st day of March instant, It was ordered, that the hearing in this matter shall be on the 1st day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Biddle, Attorney.

In the matter of John Joseph Tucker, of No. 4 Koraburda's Lane, Free School Street in Calcutta, an Assistant to Mr. Wight, Attorney, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard, and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent, desirous of opposing such application, do appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

In the matter of John Joseph Tucker, commonly called or known by the name of John Tucker, of No. 4 Koraburda's Lane, Free School Street in Calcutta, an Assistant to Mr. George John Wight, Attorney, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI, Vic. Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, on the 16th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date, the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

In the matter of John Joseph Tucker, commonly called or known by the name of John Tucker, of No. 4 Koraburda's Lane, in Calcutta, an Assistant to Mr. George John Wight, Attorney, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 18th day of March instant, It was ordered that the Hearing in this matter shall be on the 1st day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Thompson, Attorney.

In the matter of Edward Thomas Power, of Doomtollah in Calcutta, late a Master Pilot, now a Government Pensioner, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 6th day of March instant, It was ordered that the said Insolvent be entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI, Vic. Cap. XXI. as to the several claims of the several persons named in his Schedule as creditors, or claiming to be creditors for the same respectively, and as to the claim of the opposing creditor Bacharam Ruckit, so soon as the said Insolvent shall have been in custody at the suit of the said Bacharam Ruckit, for the period of one calendar month from the date of this order.

Biddle, Attorney.

In the matter of George Cox, a Major, formerly of the 60th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, now in the Invalid Establishment, recently residing at Landour, in the North-Western Provinces, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 14th day of February last, It was ordered that the said Insolvent be entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI, Vic. Cap. XXI. as to the several claims of the several persons named in his Schedule as creditors, or claiming to be creditors for the same respectively, and as to the claim of the opposing creditors the North-Western Bank, so soon after the said Insolvent shall have been in custody of the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta at their suit for the period of six calendar months from the date of this order.

Owen, Attorney.

In the matter of Cassinath Bosa, of Alcorostol-lah in Calcutta, Banian and Trader, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 14th day of February last, It was ordered that the said Insolvent be entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI, Vic. Cap. XXI, as to the several claims of the several persons named in his Schedule as creditors, or claiming to be creditors for the same respectively, except as to the debts of Gooropersaud Chowdry for the sum of Co's Rs. 21, Bahadoor Sing for the sum of Co's Rs. 5, Beassur for the sum of Co's Rs. 12, and Nubokisto Mitter for the sum of Co's Rs. 14, who appear not to have been served with the notice of hearing in this matter, and as to the claim of the opposing creditor Bindabun Chunder Shaw, so soon after the said Insolvent shall have been in custody of the Sheriff of the Town of Calcutta, at his suit for the period of 4 calendar months from the date of this order.

Gillanders, Attorney.

In the matter of Donald Campbell Mackey, an Insolvent.

In the matter of the separate estate of Donald Campbell Mackey, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Andrew Hervey, an Insolvent.

In the matter of George Adolphus Van Gricke, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Anundomohun Podar, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Obenachunder Mookerjee, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Ramdhone Mitter, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Rajkissen Bonnerjee, an Insolvent.

In the matter of Joseph Henry Moore Harvard, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 7th day of February last, It was ordered that the said several Insolvents be respectively entitled to their personal discharge under the Act XI, Vic. Cap. XXI. as to the several claims of the several persons named in their Schedules as creditors respectively.

In the matter of Albert John Dellochepied Larpent and John Beckwith, of the late firm of Cockerell and Company, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 6th day of December last, It was ordered that unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on Saturday, the 3rd day of January, then next, Henry Cowie, Esquire, should be discharged from being one of the Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents, and that the assignment or conveyance of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents made to the said Henry Cowie, one of the Assignees of the above-

In the matter of the separate Estate of Albert John Dellochepied Larpent, a Member of the late firm of Cockerell and Company, an Insolvent.

In the matter of the separate Estate of John Beckwith, a Member of the late firm of Cockerell and Company, an Insolvent.

Henry Cowie, one of the Assignees of the above-

named Insolvents, according to the 30th Section of the Act 9th Geo. IV. Cap. 73, be declared vacated in so far as the same recites to the said Henry Cowie, and no cause being shown to the contrary, on Saturday, the 7th day of February last, It was ordered that the said order *Nisi* of the 6th Decembar last be, and the same is hereby made absolute, and that the said Henry Cowie do forthwith deliver up all such Estate and Effects, Books, Papers, Deeds, Writings and all other evidences relating thereto, which might have come to his hands by virtue of the said appointment and conveyance as aforesaid to John Cochrane, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court.

Sandes and Watts, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, 16th March 1852.

Report showing the smallest Depth of Water in the Bhagiruttee, Jellinghee and Matabangah Rivers, on the 8th March 1852.

Names of Rivers.	Smallest Depth of Water.	Where Shallowest.
Bhagiruttee River.		
At its entrance, ...	0 0	Closed.
Below the entrance, ...	0 0	
From thence to Jungypore, ...	0 2	
From Jungypore to Sad-duckbaugh, ...	0 4	At Annundaugghur.
From Sad-duckbaugh to Berhampore, ...	0 3	" Autpulgatchee.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, ...	1 5	" Rajarampore.
And from Cutwa to Nuddeah, ...	1 5	" Ballagatchee.
	1 5	" Moursholahad.
	1 2	" Kattergungah.
	1 3	" Geeredburpore.
	1 3	" Mirzapore.
	1 4	Below Khosaulpore.
		" Augurdoop.
Jellinghee River.		
At its entrance, ...	4 0	Below the entrance.
From thence to Bausemarree, ...	2 6	
	2 3	
From Bausemarree to Teeahkattah, ...	2 0	Opposite the old entrance.
	2 2	At Dyampore.
From Teeahkattah to Sonatullah, ...	2 0	" Budderpore.
	2 2	Below Bausemarree.
And from Sonatullah to Mousengunge, ...	2 2	At Chandeparrah.
	2 5	Above Dogatchee.
	2 8	At Chundipore.
	2 9	" Plaseeparrah.
	2 7	Below Pattooahbangah.
	3 0	At Hurrindangah.
	3 0	" Sahibnugghur.
Matabangah River.		
At its entrance, ...	14 6	At Dewangunge.
From thence to Hautbo-lesh, ...	10 0	
From Hautbolesh to Katchikattah, ...	0 5	
From Katchikattah to Kishengunge, ...	0 3	" Boleah.
And from Kishengunge to Seepore, ...	0 4	" Bhagberriah.
	1 9	" Ashmanecolly.
	2 0	" Batehamarree.
	2 0	" Tahldah.
	2 0	" Sonagattah.
	2 0	" Ranaghatti.

No Water on Gauge at Berhampore.

J. LANG, Supt., Nuddeah Rivers.

Kishenaghur, 12th March 1852.

* The Channel of this River opposite the old Entrance, has been deepened by the spur Bandahls from 2 feet to 2 feet 3 inches, and at Chandeparrah from 2 feet to 2 feet 2 inches.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

DISCOUNT.

Private Bills and Notes at or within 3 months,	9 per Cent.
Government Acceptances do.,	5 " "

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Fixed Loans, not exceeding 3 months, on Deposit of Company's Paper,	7 " "
On Deposit of Opium,	8 " "
On Deposit of Metals and Indigo,	8 " "
On Deposit of other Goods,	9 " "
On Accounts of Credit, not exceeding 3 months, on Deposit of Company's Paper,	7 1/2 " "
On Deposit of Opium,	8 1/2 " "
On Deposit of Metals and Indigo,	8 1/2 " "
On Deposit of other Goods,	9 1/2 " "

W. GREY, Secy. & Treasurer.

Bank of Bengal,
Calcutta, 26th Feb. 1852.

North-Western Bank of India.

THE opinion of Council, which has been taken as resolved by the Shareholders at the last Half-yearly General Meeting, being favorable to the feasibility of registering the Bank under Act No. XLIII. of 1850, the Manager hereby calls a Special Meeting of the Shareholders for the purpose of resolving that the Company shall be registered under the said Act, to be held at the Bank Premises, No. 4, Old Council House Street, Calcutta, at Noon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1852.

This notice is given in pursuance of and as required by the fourth Section of the said Act XLIII. of 1850.

JOHN O'B. TANDY,
Manager.

North-Western Bank of India,
Calcutta, 27th December 1851.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee of the Estate of John Brightman Vandenberg and Albert Harvey DeMello, Insolvent Debtors, *versus* Maurice FitzGerald Sandes, John Brightman Vandenberg and Susan, his Wife, and Albert Harvey DeMello and Letitia, his Wife. **PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in this cause bearing date the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, the Creditors and Legatees of Mary Umdah, of Calcutta, deceased, who died in the month of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, are hereby required to come in and prove their respective Debts and Legacies before William Macpherson, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office in the Court House on or before the Fifth day of April next, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.**

W. MACPHERSON,
Master.

SMOULT AND HEDGER,
Complainants' Attorneys.

Supreme Court, Master's Office,
the 5th March 1852.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Second Quarter of the Official Year 1851-52, compared with the Corresponding Quarter of the Year 1850-51.

		In the Second Quarter, ending 31st October 1851.	In the Second Quarter, ending 31st October 1850.
Balance at Credit of the Fund on the Government Books, at the close of the Second Quarter of each year,	Co.'s Rs.	6,51,308 14 10	5,77,893 2 9½
Receipts and Credits in August, September and October of each of the Two Quarters under review,	"	28,989 11 6	27,549 3 6
Add Interest allowed by Government for the past Official Year 1850-51,.....	"	37,605 9 2	33,036 3 3
Total,.....	Co.'s Rs.	7,17,904 3 6	6,38,478 9 6¼
<i>Deduct.</i>			
For Pensions paid in the Quarter under review,...	Co.'s Rs.	14,318 1 3	13,346 0 3
" Fixed Office Establishment and Contingencies ditto,	"	1,994 15 9	2,427 3 10
" Interest on Reserve Fund ditto,	"	2,199 14 0	2,191 0 0
Total,.....	Co.'s Rs.	18,512 15 0	17,964 4 1
Balance on the 31st October of each Quarter under review on the Government Books,	Co.'s Rs.	6,99,391 4 6	6,20,514 5 5¼
<i>Monthly Receipts and Disbursements.</i>			
Subscriptions,	Co.'s Rs.	9,716 0 6	9,374 1 9
Deduct Pensions to Incumbents, Office Charges and Estimated Contingencies,	"	5,728 2 0	5,158 14 0
Net Monthly Income, exclusive of Interest upon Capital for the past Official Year 1850-51,.....	Co.'s Rs.	3,987 14 6	4,215 3 9

	Number of Subscribers.	For Widows.	For Children.	A		B	
				Pension,.....	5,089	4,500	
				Salaries,.....	514	514	
				Contingencies,	125	145	
					5,728	5,159	
In				M. JOHNSTON, } D. W. MADGE, } Auditors. E. D'CRUZ, }			
1850-51,	367	294	530				
1851-52,	384	304	574				

Published by order of the Directors,

FUND OFFICE,
25th February 1852. }

H. ANDREWS, Secretary.

H. I. LEE,

Accountant and Collector.

Sheriff's Sale, Calcutta, 13th March 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the First day of April next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the Entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Syud Amaun Ally, Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Anaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally.

1. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Syud Amaun Ally, Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Anaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Tenanted Land, occupied by ryots, containing, by estimation, Twelve Cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Allpore, in Pergunnah Magoorah, and in the

Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Land of Collysunker Ghosal, deceased, on the West by Garden Ground of Dwarykanauth Chatterjee, on the North by Garden Ground of Abdool Ahmud, and on the South by Company's Public Road.

2. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Syud Amaun Ally, Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Anaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Tenanted Land, occupied by ryots, and several trees growing thereon, containing, by estimation, One Biggah and Ten Cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at the same place, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Land of Mrs. Preston, on the West by Land of Toraul

Mistry, on the North by Land of the said Mrs. Preston, and on the South by Land of Golaum Hossain Nazir.

3. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Syud Amaun Ally, Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Tenanted Land, occupied by ryots, containing, by estimation, Ten Cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at the same place, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Company's Public Road, and on the West, North and South by Land of Golaum Hossain Nazir.

4. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Tenanted Land, occupied by tenants, containing, by estimation, Seventeen Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at the same place, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Land of Mrs. Preston, on the West by House and Land of Nazir Mirza Ally and Baker Ally, on the North by Company's Public Road, and on the South by Land of Rutton Mistry.

5. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to an Upper-roomed Brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Family Dwelling House, with a piece or parcel of Land, a Tank, and several Trees growing thereon, containing, by estimation, Three Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Kidderpore, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Company's Gowkhannah, on the West by House and Land of Mr. Harris, on the North by Company's Road, and on the South partly by Land of the Defendants and partly by House and Land of Cossy Mistry.

6. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Garden Ground, with a Lower-roomed Brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, three Tanks and several Trees growing thereon, containing, by estimation, Sixteen Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Doorgapore, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Company's Public Road, on the West by Land of Maudub Bonnerjee, on the North by Land of Rutton Mistry, and on the South by Garden Ground of Connyloll Takoor and Gopauloll Takoor.

7. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Garden Ground, occupied by tenants, a Tank and several Trees growing thereon, containing, by estimation, Four Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Sahapore, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Lane, on the West by Land of Brojomohun Holdar and others, on the North by Land of Woodoychund Bhandaree, and on the South by Land of Pearey-loll Mundle.

8. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Tenanted Land, occupied by tenants, containing, by estimation, Three Biggahs and Eleven Cottahs,

more or less, situate, lying, and being at Kidderpore, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Lane, on the West by House and Land of Hakeem Shah, on the North by House and Land of the Defendants, and on the South by House and Land of Cossy Nauth Mistry.

9. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Syud Amaun Ally, Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a Talook, called Mouzah Neiz Cossombah, situate, lying, and being at Cossombah, in Pergunnah Medunmullo, and in the Zillah aforesaid, the sudder maulgoojuree of which is Co.'s No. 186-3.

10. And also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bibee Auzeemunnassah, Meer Annaet Ally and Meer Afzul Ally, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of Garden Ground, with two Tanks and several Trees growing thereon, containing, by estimation, Sixteen Biggahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Furtaband, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the North partly by House and Land of Dabeychurn Bonnerjee and partly by House and Land of Ramconny Chuttopadhia, on the South partly by Garden Ground of the said Ramconny Chatterjee and partly by House and Land of Moycheeram Dhally, on the East by House and Land of Ramchaund Ghose, and on the South by Land of Bhoyrub Chunder Mozoomdar.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN DEFFELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale, Calcutta, 17th March 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the First day of April next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'Clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the Entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Venditioni Exponat* in his hands against the Effects of Bissumber Doss.

1st. The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bissumber Doss, of, in, and to an Upper-roomed Brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 5, with a piece or parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing, by estimation, Six Cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at a place called Sukeas' Lane, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by a House and Land of Roopnarain Dutt, deceased, on the West by a Lane, on the North by a House and Land of Bhoyrub Chunder Baksey, and on the South by a House and Land of Beernarain Doss.

2nd. Also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bissumber Doss, of, in, and to a Lower-roomed Brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, with a piece or parcel of Land thereunto belonging and a Tank containing, by estimation, One Biggah and Eleven Cottahs, more or less, situate lying, and being at Howrah in Pergunnah Boro and in the Zillah of Howrah, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by a House and Land of Mr. Lomer, on the West by Tenanted Land of Brijomohun Roy, on the North by Road, and on the South by a Garden Ground of Beesso Tandel.

3rd. And also, the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Bisnamber Doss, of, in, and to Lower-roomed Brick-built Godowns, Huts, a Tank and several Trees growing thereon, with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing, by estimation, Two Biggahs and Eight Cottahs, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Sulkea, in Pergunnah Pycari, and in the Zillah of Howrah, and butted and bounded as follows: (that is to say,) on the East by Land of Mudden Bearer, on the West by a House and Land of Mrs. Ross, on the North partly by Land of the said Mrs. Ross, and partly by Land of Mr. Foster, and on the South partly by Land of Mrs. Ross, and partly by a House and Land of Mr. Duff.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

JOHN DEFFELL, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—We hereby authorize Mr. Thomas Cumberland to sign our Firm per procuracion.

PAYNE & Co.

Belatee Bungalow, No. 8, Esplanade Row.

March 1st, 1852.

LOST,—Second Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 320, for Co.'s Rs. 10.

LOST,—First Half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 10493, for Co.'s Rs. 250, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

Military Orphan Press.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that from and after the date of this advertisement all Bills and Receipts connected with the Military Orphan Press, will be signed by the Secretary of the Military Orphan Society, and that without such signature no Bills nor Receipts will be considered valid and sufficient.

By order of the General Management of the Military Orphan Society,

JOHN T. D. KIDD,

Secy. M. O. S.

KIDDERPORE, }
31st January, 1851. }

For Sale at the Military Orphan Press,

PRICE 3 RUPEES.

AN ACT for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such Service the Payment of Regimental Debts and the Distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in the Service.

AND

AN ACT for Limiting the Time of Service in the Army.

ALSO

AN ACT to Remove Doubts as to the Power of appointing, convening, and confirming the Sentences of Courts-martial in the East Indies.

AND ALSO

RULES AND ARTICLES for the better government of the Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

The New Quarterly Bengal Army List, No. XII.

OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
FORCES ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and Various Services of every Officer in the Army, distinguishing those who have received Medals and other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with their period of Service and dates of Commission.

CORRECTED TO 10TH JANUARY, 1852.

To which is added,

A List of Civil Servants

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APPENDIX TO The Calcutta Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

বঙ্গ ও এতদেশীয় অপর ভাষাতে নামাঙ্কিত যে সকল চিঠীর মালিকানের ঠিকানা নাই ওয়াপ্রযুক্ত
কলিকাতা জেনেরল পোস্ট অফিসে ১৮৫১ সালের ইং ১ মাং ৩১ মে মহাতে যে
সকল চিঠী রাখিত হইয়াছে তাহার কন্দ।

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১	ঠাকুরদাস পাইন	কেরত আগড়পাড়া হইতে	
১	কানাইলাল	বড়বাজার	
	বিত্তরিখ ৮ মে ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	মধুররাম শাহা	আমড়াভলার গলি	
১	আবদুল্লা	মাহম্মদেন কালের কলিকাতা	
১	দিগাহর বসু	ভবানীপুর	
১	পার্বতীচরণ মুখোপাধ্যায়	লালবাজার	
১	রামচন্দ্র পোদ্দার	ভবানীপুর	
১	আনন্দমোহন দাস	ঐ	
১	রাক্কুমারি	কলুটোলা	
১	মধুসূদন নিকদার	কলিকাতা নিকদারপাড়া	
১	মাধবচন্দ্র শাহা	বাঁশতলার গলি	
	বিত্তরিখ ৯ মে ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	ভট্টাচার্য দাস	কলিকাতা	
১	রাক্কুমার মুখোপাধ্যায়	বালিয়াঘাটা	
১	রামনারায়ণ ভট্টা	কলিকাতা	
১	রাক্কনারায়ণ ঘোষ	কেরত বনোয়ারিবাদ হইতে	
১	নীলকমল নন্দী	শোভাবাজার	
১	গোপীনাথ ঘোষ	ইনসালবের্ট কোর্ট	
১	নবীনচন্দ্র ঘোষ	বর্তীতলা	
১	জয়কৃষ্ণ সরকার	কেরত নদীয়া হইতে	
১	রাক্কচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়	ভবানীপুর	
	বিত্তরিখ ১০ মে ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	নীলমণি গুপ্ত	কেরত বানারশ হইতে	
১	সেখ হিজল	ঐ ঐ	
১	রামমোহন কল্লিকার	ঐ শ্যামপুর হইতে	
১	রামচন্দ্র দত্ত	ঐ কানপুর হইতে	
১	রামচন্দ্র ভট্টাচার্য	ঐ বানারশ হইতে	
১	তারাকান মাইতি	ঐ দেউলিয়া হইতে	
১	বৈদ্যনাথ দে	ঐ বানারশ হইতে	
	বিত্তরিখ ১১/১২ মে ১৮৫১ সাল		
১	ভবানীচরণ মুখোপাধ্যায়	নদিয়া হইতে আইশে	
১	তারাপ্রসন্ন বসু	জানবাজার	
১	দুর্গাপ্রসাদ বসু	সদরদেওয়ানী আদালত	

(To be Continued.)

[ইহার অবশিষ্ট আগামীতে প্রকাশ হইবেক।]

CALCUTTA,
General Post Office,
31st December, 1851.

J. R. BURLTON BENNETT,
Deputy Post Master General, in Charge.



SECOND APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

NOTICE of Unclaimed Dividends in the hands of the Official Assignee, declared within the period of twelve months.

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Names of Creditors.					Amount of Claims in Sa. Rs. A. P.	7th Dividend at Co.'s A. 4 per Sa. Rs. 100.
Artillery Wine Fund,	.....	.....	.....	.....	389 14 7	0 15 7
Band 12th N. I.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4400 6 9	11 0 0
Band 46th N. I.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 12 3	0 10 3
Barry, Serjeant J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 6 6	1 10 0
Bazett, Cornet H. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1560 0 3	3 14 5
Bennett, Lieut. W. R. L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 1 5	0 3 3
Billiard Fund 51st Regt.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 8 4	0 12 1
Boileau, Col. J. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2358 12 11	5 14 4
Bond, Captain H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2686 14 6	6 11 6
Borthwick, Captain W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9625 14 1	24 1 0
Bridgman, Lieut. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1010 10 8	2 8 5
Broughton, Col. T. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9362 6 0	23 6 6
Burgh, Col. W. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1069 11 0	2 10 9
Burr, Lieut. F. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10301 15 3	25 12 1
Burroughs, Capt. L.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2398 4 10	5 15 11
Baillie, Sir Wm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 3 10	1 0 0
Boscawen, Lieut. G. (B. M.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	198 4 11	0 7 11
Brooke, Col. C. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 13 6	0 9 0
Carr, Serjt. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	803 14 7	2 0 2
Cautley, Lieut. T. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	221 4 1	0 8 10
Chadwick, Lieut. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	632 3 4	1 9 3
Clark, Ens. Jno.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 4 2	0 1 4
Colquhoun, Sir R. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32548 0 6	81 5 11
Cookson, Cornet W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 9 3	0 6 7
Cormie, J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	748 15 0	1 14 0
Cubitt, Capt. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 2 3	0 10 3
Cruickshank, Ens. Geo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	319 14 3	0 12 9
Desvoeux, Lieut. Thos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8067 15 11	20 2 8
Dixon, Capt. C. G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 6 6	0 2 5
Doveton, Capt. Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7720 10 3	19 4 10
Fagan, Capt. Jas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30723 2 6	76 12 11
Fendall, Major W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 1 3	0 8 3
Fernie, Capt. Rt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13243 2 9	33 1 9
Finnie, Lieut. Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3846 5 9	9 9 10
Fraser, Serjt. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8947 7 3	22 5 11
Fisher, Cadet G. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	492 5 11	1 3 8
Fisher, Lieut. Jas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	713 14 8	1 12 6
Fitzgerald, Capt. Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1593 13 4	3 15 9
Gale, Condr. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3675 6 3	9 3 0
Gedes, Lieut. J. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	725 13 5	1 13 0
Grant, Condr. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1506 15 5	3 12 3
Grove, Lieut. S. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 0 6	0 7 9
Harvey, Rd., 17th Foot,	.....	.....	.....	.....	267 6 9	0 10 8
Hay, Ens. G. C. K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 12 3	0 4 3

Names of Creditors.					Amount of Claims in Sa. Rs. A. P.	7th Dividend at Co.'s A. 4 per Sa. Rs. 100.
Harvey, Cornet E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 0 10	0 7 2
Hilton, Capt. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 12 0	0 5 8
Irvine, Condr. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	889 12 8	2 3 7
Jeffreys, Capt. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7982 13 5	19 15 3
Johnson, Sub-Condr. Thos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	901 15 4	2 4 1
Johnstone, Lieut. Geo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 3 10	0 5 6
Kennedy, Capt. J. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2640 4 11	6 9 7
Keys, Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 10 0	1 4 2
Kelly, Thos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	542 9 10	1 5 8
King, Major C. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2818 10 6	7 0 9
Kane, James.	.....	.....	.....	.....	327 2 4	0 13 1
Landers, Lieut. J. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3702 7 8	9 4 1
Lockyer, Major E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	155 4 6	0 6 2
Long, Lieut. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	382 13 9	0 15 3
Lottery Fund, 5th Cavy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	570 15 2	1 6 10
Lowe, Sergt. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3601 11 0	9 0 0
Lynch, Lieut. R. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2789 2 6	6 15 6
McGregor, Lieut. J. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	596 6 0	1 7 10
McHatton, M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 0 0	0 4 2
McKrell, Major T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8506 8 3	21 4 3
Mann, Sergt. F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2809 0 6	7 0 4
Massie, Ens. W. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 13 5	0 2 8
Mircer, Capt. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8701 8 6	21 12 1
Montgomerie, Capt. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1534 1 8	3 13 6
Montgomerie, Capt., P. Acct. Griffith and Co.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10000 0 0	25 0 0
Paul, Col. T. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24860 10 3	62 2 5
Pollock, Ens. T. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2883 7 6	7 3 4
Richardson, Condr. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5161 6 1	12 14 5
Ridge, Lieut. Geo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 0 6	0 11 2
Riley, Captain S. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7134 0 11	17 13 4
Robertson, Col. T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	79 1 2	0 3 2
Rocke, Lieut. F. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	298 9 10	0 11 11
Rowband, Lieut. J. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5154 13 4	12 14 2
Rowe, Captain J. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 0 9	0 13 3
Ryley, Jno. (Gunner)	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 14 5	0 8 6
Sanders, Capt. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2770 5 7	6 14 10
Scott, Capt. W. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9453 5 1	23 10 2
Smith, Col. J. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 9 2	0 13 8
Smith, Capt. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	14002 5 8	35 0 1
Stiles, Ens. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	340 4 3	0 13 7
Smith, Lieut. E. F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 2 9	0 6 6
Taylor, Ed., Arty.	.....	.....	.....	.....	281 5 5	0 11 3
Troup, Capt. W. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 15 3	0 11 10
Van Zeyst, Augustus,	.....	.....	.....	.....	22677 6 9	56 11 1
Wade, Capt. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2057 15 5	5 2 3
Waters, H. Prize Agents, & a	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 8 1	0 3 10
Western, J. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1793 0 11	4 7 9
White, Lieut. M. G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	583 12 5	1 7 4
Wilcox, Capt. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	875 13 11	2 3 0
Wilmer, Cornet W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	655 9 0	1 10 2
Wrixen, Serjt. R. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2924 12 0	7 5 0
Watt, Lieut. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	891 14 0	2 3 8
Walker, Lieut. T. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	817 2 8	2 0 8
Younghusband, Lieut. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 14 8	0 3 5
Bird, Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3271 0 0	8 2 10
Campbell, J. G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6321 1 10	15 12 10
Cameron, N. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13745 11 3	34 5 10
Chester, Geo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4801 9 3	12 0 0
Chester, Acct. Law	.....	.....	.....	.....	2797 15 7	6 15 11
Drummond, Hon'ble E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 10 1	0 1 6
Garrett, W. N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	495 6 9	1 3 10
Hadow, G. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	44313 9 6	110 12 6
Horton, Sir R. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	237 11 3	0 9 6
Latham, Rev. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3017 1 11	7 8 8
Laing, J. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	604 2 3	1 8 2
Martin, T. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5333 3 0	13 5 4
Millett, H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1698 8 9	4 3 11
Nisbet, Harry,	.....	.....	.....	.....	16212 12 4	40 9 9
Nisbet, R. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55449 13 0	138 10 0
Nisbet, Josias,	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 9 6	0 7 6

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims in Sa. Rs. A. P.			7th Dividend at Co.'n A. 4 per Sa. Rs. 100.		
Ogilvy, W.....	11895	1	3	29	11	10
Ogilvy, J. B.	62	11	7	0	2	6
Pringle, J. A.	25633	5	0	64	1	4
Reichardt, Revd. T.	240	4	0	0	9	7
Southouse, H. E.	21827	6	3	54	9	1
Spiers, Archd.	11444	1	4	28	9	9
Stainforth, Hy.	610	10	8	1	8	5
Swinton, Saml.	10702	10	8	26	12	
Smith, E. P.	3400	6	5	8	8	
Strachey, Rd.	502	3	8	1	4	1
Shakespeare, G. T.	2393	14	0	5	15	9
Valpy, W. H.	3179	11	2	7	15	2
Atkinson, Jas.	4374	0	3	10	14	11
Campbell, A.	943	0	0	2	5	8
Findon, W.	12088	15	9	30	3	6
Hart, T. B.	1583	0	1	3	15	4
Holmes, S.	3662	9	4	9	2	6
Jackson, A. R.	17920	15	7	44	12	10
Jamieson, C.	208	4	1	0	8	4
McCheyne, W. O. H.	954	5	0	2	6	2
Milne, Jno.	24673	6	0	61	10	11
Rankine, R.	10374	11	7	25	15	0
Russell, Sir W. Acct. Lushington,	1532	12	6	3	13	3
Shean, Rt.	1638	14	5	4	1	6
Smith, Alex.	918	14	4	2	4	9
Stewart, A. McD.	104	11	3	0	4	2
Taylor, Hy.	12038	7	2	30	1	6
Tweedie, Thos. Senior,	45334	5	2	113	5	4
Tytler, Jno.	43494	14	0	108	11	9
Vos, J. R.	5363	11	1	13	6	6
Wilson, Ben	58	12	3	0	2	4
Agricultural Horticultural Society,	279	13	0	0	11	2
Allan, R. D. D.	202	9	6	0	8	1
Andrews, Jno.	113	5	9	0	4	6
Ameerun, Leake	11155	13	10	27	14	2
Baptist Mission Press,	33163	7	8	82	14	6
Beadle, Saml.	2395	0	6	5	15	9
Beatson, Mrs.	23860	7	6	59	10	5
Beatson, Miss Janet, ...	8799	4	3	22	0	0
Booth, Jno.	1020	2	3	2	8	9
Brodie, K. S.	3142	12	3	7	13	8
Broughton, Miss B. C. S.	85	4	9	0	3	5
Burney, Mrs. G.	760	4	6	1	14	4
Boucher and Co.	156	13	0	0	6	3
Brightman, H. G.	25343	0	7	63	5	9
Bissumber Sein and Brothers,	21417	2	6	53	8	8
Blitterman, J. H.	736	11	3	1	13	5
Barrington, Wm. and Maria,	85	13	9	0	3	5
Board of Trade, Acct. J. Jeffreys,	24043	13	6	60	1	9
Beacher and Mckintosh,	910	0	0	2	4	5
Chalke, J. H.	105	6	5	0	4	2
Clifton, W.	4271	9	9	10	10	10
Collie, Jno.	375	7	5	0	15	0
Crommelin Mont.	3684	14	3	9	3	4
Ditto, H. B.	25242	7	8	63	1	8
Ditto, T. L.	771	1	9	1	14	10
Clarke, Hy.	20146	4	11	50	5	10
Chanoo Beebee,	2749	15	7	6	14	0
Cossinoth Bonerjee,	1310	2	0	3	4	5
Canegham, S. Van	207	8	8	0	8	3
DeRozario, D.	2969	10	8	7	6	9
DaCruz, P.	591	1	9	1	7	8
Charters, Mrs. E. (late Dick)	268	15	1	0	10	9
Doveton, Mrs. M. A.	6332	2	0	15	13	3
Devetre, J. D.	51065	4	6	127	10	7
Doorgachurn Chatterjea,	892	4	9	2	3	8
DeCoba, Henrica,	3526	11	9	8	13	0
Estate of Baptist, Jno. ...	664	9	0	1	10	7
----- Clinger, Mrs. E.	4416	4	6	11	0	7

Names of Creditors.					Amount of Claims in Sa. Rs. A. P.	7th Dividend at Co.'s A. 4 per Sa. Rs. 100.
Estate of Crommelin, J. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 9 6	0 2 9
----- Doveton, Col. C. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4361 12 4	10 14 5
----- Grant, J. T. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	13667 14 1	34 2 8
----- Gibbon, A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215 4 9	0 8 7
----- Hay, Major S. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 6 8	0 11 10
----- Imlay, J. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2849 8 0	7 2 0
----- Jilbert, Mrs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5297 12 9	13 3 11
----- Legras, F. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 3 3	0 4 1
----- Mesham, T. G.	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 10 3	0 5 8
----- Roberts, C. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2137 6 9	5 5 6
----- Robinson, J. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 15 0	0 10 0
----- Seton, Archd....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10112 4 6	25 4 6
----- Williams, Thos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1742 4 8	4 5 8
Finch, Miss E. A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	551 5 11	1 6 0
Francis, Chas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1962 7 1	4 14 6
Frome, Mrs. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4299 13 2	10 12 0
Fitzpaine, W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 12 6	0 7 9
-----, Acct. Stricker	.....	.....	.....	.....	539 14 9	1 5 7
Gibson, W. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12805 1 4	32 0 2
Gill, W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	523 15 6	1 4 11
Gordon, W. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 13 0	0 5 6
Gregory, Mrs. Genl.	.....	.....	.....	.....	988 7 4	2 7 6
Grose, Jno. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2760 7 8	6 14 5
Gee, W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	546 7 9	1 5 10
Goode, E. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4814 8 6	12 0 7
Hamilton, M. and C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 2 4	0 7 6
Hawkin, Mrs. C. F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	44847 2 2	112 1 11
Hanvey, Jno. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 9 0	0 9 0
Hart, Thos. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2905 12 4	7 4 2
Hawkins, Acct. Livingston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 10 9	0 6 11
Hodgkinson, A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	737 14 11	1 13 6
Hollingbury, C. M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000 0 3	12 8 0
-----, A. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	744 2 6	1 13 9
Holmes, Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	873 13 5	2 2 11
Home, Rd. Raper,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1893 2 6	4 11 9
Howannes, M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9407 0 9	23 8 3
Howell, Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 13 5	0 12 1
Hunter, Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	864 11 11	2 2 7
Haslane, Mrs. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1111 8 8	2 12 5
Hurripria Rancee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 2 7	0 8 8
Hogg, J. W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 5 10	0 1 11
Jackson, Mrs. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12424 8 4	31 1 0
Kendall, Mrs. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2632 2 3	6 9 3
Pyle, Mrs. Margt. (late King) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	537 0 0	1 5 6
Khuterpal and Mootuloll Bysacks,	.....	.....	.....	.....	490 5 7	1 3 7
Kissen Churn Sircar, ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12829 9 4	32 1 2
Kissen Mohun Bonerjee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2449 8 4	6 2 0
La Place, Mdme.	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 5 9	0 7 7
Le Breton, Mrs. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4043 0 5	10 1 9
Lethbridge, W. F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 11 6	0 3 7
Llewelyn, J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	15968 7 8	39 14 9
Lyll, Rt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	184 6 10	0 7 4
Mack, P. Lottery Acct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 0 0	0 2 7
Mackintosh, Jas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	23313 10 6	58 4 6
McRitchie, Jno.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9087 15 0	22 11 6
Madge, Jas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3846 3 6	9 9 10
Martyn, C. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3807 7 2	9 8 3
Meyer, Geo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 1 6	0 15 9
Morrison, C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2300 0 0	5 12 0
Myers, C. S. and A. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	669 1 3	1 10 9
Malken, Sir. B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 12 9	0 9 7
Mather, R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 7 3	0 7 6
Muttranot Bosc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4547 8 9	11 5 11
Muttra Beebee,	.....	.....	.....	.....	20883 9 8	52 3 8
Supercargos at Canton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500 0 0	3 12 0
Scott, Mrs. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5245 13 4	13 1 10
Bacharam Doss,	.....	.....	.....	.....	32673 5 4	81 10 11
DeMonte, J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2140 12 5	5 5 8
Chumpuckmullah Dossy,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3603 13 4	9 0 2

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims			7th Dividend at Co.'s A. 4 per Sa. Rs. 100.
	in Sa.	Ra.	As. P.	
Fraser, Miss E. (now Smith).....	3186	10	8	7 15 6
Pecaree Mohn Dossy,	10528	14	2	26 5 2
Goluck Chund Byanck,	5064	2	8	12 10 7
Pecaree Mohn Dossy,	10495	13	4	26 3 10
Nicholson, Mrs. M.	2076	3	6	5 3 0
Fraser, J. R.	2063	1	6	5 2 6
Ostell, Thos.	99	5	10	0 4 0
Owners of Lady East,	357	9	9	0 14 4
Owners of York,	202	15	6	0 8 1
Owners of Alexander,	631	9	0	1 9 3
Page, Mrs. J.	678	15	0	1 11 2
Park, Jno.	662	7	8	1 10 6
Patna Native Hospital,	5743	11	4	14 5 9
Pritchard, Geo.	1870	1	7	4 10 10
Roberts, W.	5750	0	6	14 6 0
Radcliffe,	52	5	6	0 2 1
Rowland, A.	1419	11	6	3 8 10
Radamadeb Bonerjee,	309	11	5	6 12 5
Radamohn Chuckerbutty,	1825	8	10	4 9 0
Radanot Bose,	11322	15	8	28 4 11
Rajbullab Bonerjee,	1307	2	3	3 4 8
Russoolbux Acct. Nooruldun,	2033	2	9	5 1 4
Sakes, Jno.	763	12	3	1 14 6
Salmond, Mrs. A.	35	13	8	0 1 5
Hall, Mrs. E. (late Sanford),	2874	6	1	7 3 0
Sully, (Spottiswood),	8906	3	3	22 4 3
Scott, T. B.	118	15	0	0 4 9
Sibnarrain Ghose,	460	3	1	1 2 5
Shampersad Nundy, Rajah	382	14	3	0 15 3
Sibchurn Paul,	84	10	9	0 3 4
Smith, Mrs. Nathaniel	20601	8	7	51 8 1
—, F. B.	13482	12	4	33 11 3
—, Jas. Mariner,	1307	3	8	3 4 3
Stacey, Mrs. M.	4495	2	3	11 3 10
Stephens, Hy.	1118	14	4	2 12 9
Stocker, Mrs. H.	4167	2	7	10 6 8
Subscription Acct. Garden Reach Road,	933	4	5	2 5 4
Subscription Acct. J. J. Hamilton's family,	20799	2	10	52 0 0
— Acct. Mrs. Pauling,	8069	0	5	20 2 9
Sinclair, P. G.	106	12	9	0 4 3
Shaw, Mrs. T. A.	163	2	9	0 6 6
Stone, Geo.	175	4	2	0 7 0
Sinclair, Jas.	179	3	3	0 7 2
Stewart and Robertson, s. a	1626	9	3	4 1 1
Turton, Mrs. A. M.	4241	5	11	10 9 8
Tweedie, Thos., Jr.	2921	9	4	7 4 10
Thompson, R. J.	137	2	0	0 5 6
Tuttle, Geo.	1090	6	7	2 11 7
Trail and Co.,	251	7	4	0 10 0
Trust of Barnard, E.	4285	12	1	10 11 5
— Barrington, Mrs.	300	0	0	0 12 0
Trust of Blake, C. C.	232	4	4	0 9 3
— Baptist, John, Children,	1240	1	1	3 1 7
— Christie, Eliza	6432	5	9	16 1 3
— Creighton, Mrs.	285	10	6	0 11 5
— Crommelin, Miss E. F.	399	13	10	1 0 0
—, C. B. Children,	645	10	0	1 9 10
— Curtis, J. Children,	4538	3	5	11 5 6
— Cussons, C.	2146	0	9	5 5 10
— DeSouza, D. Children,	605	6	10	1 8 2
— Hadon, Miss E. M.	1465	10	11	3 10 8
— Harper, Mrs.... ..	554	1	5	1 6 2
— Hollingberry, Mrs. H.	1200	7	5	3 0 0
— Innes, H. D.	1949	4	5	4 14 0
— Jennings, C. R.	346	13	11	0 13 11
— Logie, Charlotte,	2599	0	1	6 8 0
—, Charles,	1346	15	4	3 5 10
—, Marianne,	1107	7	4	2 12 3
— O'Neill, Miss Mary,	7963	7	8	19 14 6
— Purvis, Mrs. Children,	5584	13	0	13 15 4
— Ridges, Jos. Sister,	5992	12	6	14 15 9

Names of Creditors.				Amount of Claims in Sn. Rs. As. P.			7th Dividend at Co.'s A. 4 per Sn. Rs. 100.		
Trust of Robertson, R. and P. ....	.....	.....	.....	5323	14	4	13	4	11
—, Isabella and Clementina,...	.....	.....	.....	7909	0	11	19	12	4
— Robeson, J. A. ....	.....	.....	.....	2507	10	9	6	4	4
— Shaw, Mrs. M. ....	.....	.....	.....	3664	0	7	8	14	7
— Shearwood, W. L. ....	.....	.....	.....	888	3	3	0	15	6
— Smith, E. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	1492	2	6	3	11	9
— Stewart, Rt. Children, ....	.....	.....	.....	3510	15	3	8	12	5
— Stone, Geo. ....	.....	.....	.....	975	5	4	2	7	0
— Thompson, Captain, Children,	.....	.....	.....	1960	10	0	4	14	5
— Wilkinson, Cha. Caro. ....	.....	.....	.....	1237	0	6	3	1	6
— Willoughby, Col. family, ...	.....	.....	.....	830	9	10	2	1	3
Voyle, Jno. ....	.....	.....	.....	3799	14	5	9	8	0
Uvidale, H. ....	.....	.....	.....	2819	10	6	7	0	10
Warner, J. E. ....	.....	.....	.....	522	11	2	1	4	11
Watson, Mrs. A. ....	.....	.....	.....	836	13	9	2	1	5
—, Mrs. C. ....	.....	.....	.....	958	12	9	2	6	4
Witherill, J. ....	.....	.....	.....	704	8	1	1	12	2
Whepshick, Amelia, ....	.....	.....	.....	1734	3	0	4	5	4
White, Thomas, Mariner, ....	.....	.....	.....	1938	15	7	4	13	7
Williams, Mrs. M. N. ....	.....	.....	.....	3475	3	2	8	11	0
Wilson, Andrew ....	.....	.....	.....	2873	11	11	7	2	11
Wolfe, B. J. ....	.....	.....	.....	3188	6	4	7	15	6
Wharton, T. R. ....	.....	.....	.....	4416	5	4	11	0	8

JOHN COCHRANE,

Official Secretary.

1858



The Calcutta Gazette.

Published by Authority.

It is requested that Government Notifications for the Calcutta Gazette, of any length, may be sent to the Press by NOON of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and of a few lines only, before 5 p. m. of those days.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

No. 269.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
The 17th March, 1852.

Act XIX. of 1852 is re-published with a clerical error in Section XXXV. and a misprint in Section XLV. corrected.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ACT No. XIII. OF 1852.

An Act for consolidating and amending the Regulations of the Calcutta Police.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend diverse Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations which from time to time have been passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, for the good order and civil government of the Presidency and Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, It is enacted as follows:

I. Section VIII. of Act XXI. of 1839, and the Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations for the good order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council, and registered in the Supreme Court, on the several days hereinafter mentioned, are repealed, but not so as to revive any other Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations thereby repealed.

List of Repealed Ordinances.

Date of passing in Council	Date of Registry in the Supreme Court.
26th July 1814.	11th November 1814.
1st March 1816.	26th March 1816.
23rd March 1816.	13th April 1816.
14th June 1816.	8th July 1816.
19th October 1816.	12th November 1816.
28th March 1817.	21st April 1817.
13th January 1818.	7th February 1818.
9th July 1819.	22nd October 1819.
24th March 1820.	17th April 1820.
21st August 1821.	13th November 1821.
8th March 1827.	27th April 1827.

II. If any person within the said Town, having sufficient means or employment, shall not duly maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate children, and shall be thereof convicted before a Justice of the Peace, upon his own confession or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said Justice may make an order upon such person for the maintenance of such wife and children, or any of them, at such monthly rate as to the Justice seems reasonable, and upon non-compliance with the said order for any one month, or longer period, any Justice, by warrant under his hand and seal, may commit the person so convicted to the Common Gaol of Calcutta without labour, or to the House of Correction to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two Calendar months.

III. Every person who shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying in any manner anything which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained, and who shall not give an account to the satisfaction of such Justice how he came by the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof before such Justice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months.

IV. When any person shall be brought before a Justice of the Peace charged with having in his possession, or in his premises with his knowledge, or with conveying anything stolen or unlawfully obtained, and shall declare that he received the same from some other person, or that he was employed as a carrier, agent, or servant to convey the same for some other person, such Justice shall cause every such person, and also if necessary every former or pretended purchaser, or other person through whose possession the same shall have passed, to be brought before him and examined, and shall examine witnesses upon oath touching the same; and if it shall appear to such Justice that any person shall have had possession of such thing, and had reasonable

Persons in whose possession stolen goods are found, to be examined, &c.

cause to believe the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, in the discretion of the Justice, may be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three Calendar months; every such person shall be deemed to have had possession of such thing at the time and place when and where the same shall have been found or seized, and the possession of a carrier, agent, or servant shall be deemed to be the possession of the person who shall have employed such carrier, agent, or servant to keep or convey the same.

V. If information shall be given on oath to a Justice of the Peace that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house, building, or other place, such Justice, by special warrant under his hand, directed to any Police Officer or Constable, may cause such dwelling-house, building, or other place to be entered and searched at any time of the day, or by night, if power for that purpose be given by such warrant, and the said Justice, if it shall appear to him necessary, may empower such Police Officer or Constable, with such assistance as may be found necessary, (such Constable having previously made known his authority,) to use force for the effecting of such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and if upon search thereupon made any such thing shall be found, then to convey the same before a Justice, or to guard the same on the spot, until the offenders are taken before a Justice, or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety, and moreover to take into custody, and carry before the said Justice, every person found in such house or place who shall appear to have been privy to the deposit of any such thing, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the same to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.

VI. If information shall be given to any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector belonging to the Calcutta Police, that there is reasonable cause for suspecting that any stolen property is concealed or lodged in any dwelling-house or other place, and the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector shall have good grounds for believing that, by reason of the delay in obtaining a search-warrant, the property is likely to be removed, the said Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector, in virtue of his office, may search for specific articles alleged to have been stolen in the houses and places specified; provided always, that a list of the articles stolen or missing be delivered and taken down in writing, with a declaration stating that the robbery has been committed, and that the informant has good ground to believe that the property is deposited in such house or place; and provided further, that the person who lost the goods, or his representative, accompany the officer in the search.

VII. All persons charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in Acts XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace for the said Town, provided the value of the property which the prisoner is charged with having stolen does

not, according to the belief of such Justice, exceed fifty rupees, anything in the said Acts to the contrary notwithstanding; and all the powers by Act XXI. of 1839 (except Section VIII. aforesaid,) and Act III. of 1842, given or reserved to any such Justice for the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property not exceeding twenty rupees in value, and all the provisions of the said Acts (except as aforesaid) shall extend and be applicable to the trial, conviction, and sentence of parties charged with having stolen property, not exceeding, according to the belief of the Justice, fifty rupees in value.

VIII. Every person charged with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money, knowing the same to be stolen, may be tried by any Justice of the Peace, provided that the value of the property stolen or received does not, according to the belief of the Justice, exceed fifty rupees, and every such person, on conviction of any such offence, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Justice, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding six Calendar months; and all the powers and provisions of Act III. of 1842 and Act XXI. of 1839, except Section VIII. aforesaid, shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to the trial, conviction, and sentence of any person charged under this Section with the offence of feloniously receiving goods or money knowing the same to be stolen; provided always, that if it shall appear to the said Justice that such person has been previously convicted of, or is in the habit of receiving stolen goods, knowing the same to be stolen, the said Justice shall commit such person for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

IX. Every person who is accessory, before or after the fact, to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, is liable to be tried and convicted summarily before such Justice, on his own confession or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, and the convicting Justice shall have power to sentence any such accessory to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding six Calendar months, or in his or their discretion, instead of trying him, to commit him for trial to the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other court having authority to try him.

X. Whenever any boy, under the age of sixteen years, is convicted before a Justice of the Peace, either of simple larceny under the said Act XXI. of 1839, or, under this Act, of feloniously receiving goods or money knowing the same to be stolen, or of being an accessory to any felony which is punishable on summary conviction before any Justice, the said Justice, if he thinks fit, may sentence him to receive corporal punishment not exceeding fifteen stripes of a light rattan, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment.

XI. Any person who shall commit any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied with force, not being felony, within the said Town, against the person or property of any person whatsoever; shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and the said Justice may award

On suspicion of goods being stolen or unlawfully obtained, Justice may grant search-warrant.

Extension of Acts XXI. of 1839 and III. of 1842, to the offence of receiving stolen property when the value of the property does not exceed fifty rupees.

Summary conviction of persons accessory to the commission of certain felonies.

Power to search houses for stolen property without a warrant in certain cases.

Punishment for boys.

Cases of assault, forcible entry, or other injury not being felony.

the whole or any part of such fine to the party or parties aggrieved, by way of satisfaction for such injury, or, in the discretion of such Justice, such person shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding four Calendar months.

XII. Any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police may take into custody, or authorize a Constable to take into custody, without warrant, any person who within the said Town shall be charged by any other person with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not within view of such Deputy Superintendent or Inspector, and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the appearance of the offender.

XIII. If complaint shall be made before any Justice that any person within the said Town has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken away, against her will, any woman, or has unlawfully taken or caused to be taken or enticed away any female child under the age of sixteen years, out of the possession or protection and against the will of the husband, father, mother, guardian or other person who has the lawful order, keeping, education, or government of such child, for the purpose of living in adultery with such woman or child, or for purposes of prostitution, or of deflowering or disposing of her in marriage, it shall be lawful for the said Justice to make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, father, mother, guardian, or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and to compel compliance with such order, and if it be necessary to use force for that purpose, any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police, duly authorized by the Justice in that behalf, with such assistants as he may deem necessary, may break open doors or otherwise compel compliance with the same, and the said Justice may commit any person charged with taking, or causing to be taken, or enticing any woman or female child as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, for trial before the Supreme Court of Judicature,

XIV. Any person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort and entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) without a licence for the same being first had and obtained from and under the hand of two Justices of the Peace, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before any of the said Justices, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day that such unlicensed house or place of public resort or entertainment is kept open.

XV. Two or more of the said Justices shall from time to time hold licensing Sessions, for the purpose of granting licences to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid, and the said licences may be

granted by the said Justices for any term not exceeding one year, subject to the restriction contained in Section XII. Act XI. of 1849, and upon such conditions to be inserted in every such licence as the Justices from time to time shall order, for securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort or entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same.

XVI. The keeper of every such house or place of public resort and entertainment, who shall wilfully offend against any condition of his licence, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and, in the discretion of the convicting Justice, to forfeit his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVII. Every person who shall have or keep any house, shop, room, or place of public resort or entertainment within the said Town, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind shall be sold or consumed, (whether the same shall be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere,) and who shall knowingly or wilfully permit drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house, shop, room, or place, or who shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games or any gaming whatsoever therein, or who shall knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or who shall wilfully harbour or conceal any Seaman or Apprentice who shall have deserted, knowing or having reason to believe such Seaman or Apprentice so harboured or concealed to be a deserter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall be liable to forfeiture of his licence, in addition to any other penalty or punishment that shall be imposed on him.

XVIII. Every person who shall keep open his house, shop, room, or place, for the purpose of selling or retailing spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, under a licence from the Collector of Calcutta, after the hour of nine at night and before the hour of six in the morning, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and shall also be liable, in the discretion of the said Justice, to the forfeiture of his licence.

XIX. If any person, not being amenable to the Articles of War, shall take or attempt to take into Fort William any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs of any description, without a licence from the Commanding Officer of the said Fort, or from some other person thereunto authorized, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint to him thereof made, may issue his summons or warrant for bringing the party complained of, and also the liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, before him, and in case of conviction may adjudge the said liquors, wine, or drugs, and the vessels containing the same, to be forfeited, and every such person so convicted shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with

Persons charged with recent assault may be apprehended by Police without warrant, though assault not committed in view of Police.

Unlawfully taking or enticing away women or female children under the age of sixteen.

Keeping open houses of public entertainment without licence.

Two Justices to grant licences.

Penalty for parties not conforming to the tenor of their licences.

Disorderly conduct and illegal harbouring of deserters in houses of public entertainment.

Hours for sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.

Introduction of spirituous liquors without licence into Fort William.

or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months.

XX. Every person who shall take or throw, or attempt to take or throw, into the Great Gaol or House of Correction of Calcutta, any quantity of spirituous liquors, wine, or intoxicating drugs, without the licence or consent of the Jailor or Keeper of such Gaol or House of Correction, respectively, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two months.

XXI. Every person who shall have been committed to the Great Gaol or House of Correction, or who shall be in custody at any Police Office or Station, and who shall unlawfully break or escape from such Gaol, House of Correction, Police Office, or Station, shall be liable for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, and such imprisonment shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of any other sentence of imprisonment under which such person may be imprisoned at the time of committing the offence aforesaid.

XXII. Every person who shall be found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in any street or public thoroughfare, or who shall be guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street, public thoroughfare, Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding fourteen days.

XXIII. Any Constable or Peace Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police may take into custody, without a warrant, any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise armed with any dangerous or offensive instrument whatsoever, with intent to break or enter into any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, or any loose, idle, or disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the public peace, or whom he shall have good cause to suspect of having committed, or being about to commit, any felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, or any reputed thief whom he shall find between sunset and sunrise on board any boat in the river, or lying or loitering in any bazar, street, road, yard, thoroughfare or other place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, or any person having in his possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on such person), any pick-lock key, crow, jack, bit, or other implement of house-breaking, or any person found between sunset and sunrise having his face blackened or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit any felony, or any person who shall be found between sunset and sunrise in any dwelling-house or other building whatsoever, with intent to commit any felony therein; and every such offender, on conviction before a Justice, either on his own confession or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses, shall be liable, at the discretion of the said Justice,

to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding four calendar months.

XXIV. Every person who shall beg or apply for alms or relief in any public road, street, or thoroughfare, or who shall expose or exhibit any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity in such roads, streets, or public thoroughfares, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms, or relief, or who shall, anywhere within the Town, seek for or obtain alms or relief by means of any false statements or pretences, or who shall cause, aid, or abet any such person as aforesaid in the commission of any of the said offences, shall, for every such offence, on conviction before a Justice, be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months.

XXV. Every person who shall drive or ride furiously, or at a greater rate than ten miles an hour, any vehicle or animal in the said streets or public thoroughfares, shall, for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

XXVI. Every person who shall drive any vehicle of any description, at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without having a lighted lamp affixed to such vehicle, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof before a Justice, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty rupees, or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one calendar month.

XXVII. If any person shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace that any house, building, room, or other place within the Town is commonly reported and believed to be kept or used as a common gaming-house or place, such Justice, by an order in writing, may authorize a Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter any such house, building, room, or place, with such Constables as he shall deem requisite to accompany him, and if necessary, to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody and search all persons found therein, and to seize all tables and instruments of gaming found in such house, building, room, or place, or on the persons of any of those found therein, and also to seize all moneys and securities for money found in any such house, building, room, or place; and the owner or keeper of the said gaming-house, or place, or other person having the care and management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, and upon conviction of any such offender all such tables and instruments of unlawful games shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by order of the Justice before whom the conviction is had, and all the moneys and securities for moneys so found shall be forfeited to Government, and every person found on such premises, and who shall not be the owner or keeper, or other person having the care or

management thereof, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

XXVIII. It shall not be necessary in support of any information for gaming in, or for suffering any games or gaming in, or for keeping or managing, or being concerned in the management or conduct of, any common gaming-house or place, under this Act, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

XXIX. Where any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables, or other instruments of gaming, used in playing any unlawful game, are found in any house, building, room, or place suspected to be used as a common gaming-house or place, and entered by an order issued under this Act, or about the person of any who are found therein, it shall be evidence, until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, building, room, or place, is used as a common gaming-house or place, and that the persons found in the house, building, room, or place, where such tables or instruments of gaming shall have been found were playing therein, although no play was actually going on in the presence of the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspector, or Constable entering the same as aforesaid.

XXX. Every person who shall game for money or any other thing or reward whatsoever, or who shall join in, bet at, or abet, or be present for the purpose of joining, betting at, or abetting any such gaming, in any street or public thoroughfare in the said Town, shall be liable, on conviction thereof before a Justice, to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one calendar month.

XXXI. All persons who deal in any articles by retail by weight or measure, and who have in or about their shops or premises, or otherwise in their possession any false, or deficient weight, measure, beam or scale, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding twenty rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding one calendar month; and every such false and defective weight, measure, beam or scale shall be forfeited, and the said Justice shall cause the same to be destroyed; and it shall be lawful for the Chief Magistrate or Superintendent of Police from time to time to issue public notices at the Police Office and Thannas, and such places as to him appear suitable, of the exact weight and measure of just weights and measures, and to keep at the Police Office and Thannas standard weights and measures for the information of the public.

XXXII. Any Justice of the Peace or the Superintendent of Police may issue his warrant, directing any Deputy Superintendent or Inspector of Police to enter into any shop or other place where articles are bought and sold by retail, and to search for and to examine the weights and measures therein, and seize all such as he may suspect to be forfeited as false and deficient in weight.

XXXIII. If any seaman, whether British or Foreign, shall, wilfully and without leave or lawful excuse, absent himself from his vessel, any Justice of the Peace, upon complaint upon oath, and at the instance of any of the officers of the said vessel, may issue his warrant to apprehend and detain the said seaman and convey him on board of his vessel; and whenever any seaman shall have been imprisoned, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on the release of such seaman from imprisonment, to cause him to be conveyed on board of the vessel to which he may belong.

XXXIV. No person, not being a soldier or sailor in the service of the Queen or the East India Company, or a Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police, shall be entitled to carry any sword, spear, gun, or other offensive weapon in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, unless by leave of the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and any person offending against this enactment, shall be liable to be disarmed by any Constable or other person acting under such instructions as shall be from time to time given by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police; and the weapons so seized shall be taken before the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, and forfeited to the Government, if the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, in his discretion, shall think fit to declare them forfeited.

XXXV. The Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, from time to time, and as occasion may require, may make regulations for keeping clear the public ghauts and landing-stairs, and for the route to be observed in the public streets and places by all carts, carriages, palanquins, hackeries, and other vehicles, and by all horses, cattle and persons, and as to the times during which they may take the said routes, and for preventing obstruction of the streets and thoroughfares within the Town on all times of public processions and native holidays, as also during the time of Divine Service, and also may give directions to the Constables and other Peace Officers for keeping order and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of any place of public resort, and in any case when the ghauts, landing-stairs, streets, or thoroughfares may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed, and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Chief Magistrate or other head of the Police, shall be liable to be arrested and detained by the Police, and, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

XXXVI. Any Police Officer or Constable who shall ask for or take any bribe or unauthorized reward in consideration of his doing or omitting to do any act in his official capacity, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the said Justice, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months.

XXXVII. The Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation passed by the Governor General in Council on the 8th April 1802, and Section II. Act XVIII. of 1841, are hereby repealed.

As to manufacture or possession of Gun-powder or Gun-cotton.

Any person who shall, within the limits of the said Town, manufacture Gun-powder or Gun-cotton, or who shall, without a licence for that purpose being first had and obtained from the Chief Magistrate, have in his possession, in any house, shop, warehouse, or other building, at any one time, a greater quantity of Gun-powder or Gun-cotton for sale or otherwise than ten pounds, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of all such Gun-powder or Gun-cotton so manufactured or possessed, together with the vessel or receptacle in which it may be seized, and also to a fine not exceeding in amount the sum of rupees five hundred.

XXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief

Magistrate to grant licences for sale and deposit of Gun-powder, &c.

Magistrate to grant to any person (whom he shall deem fit and proper) a licence for the sale or keeping in deposit, within the limits of the said Town, any quantity of imported or Indian manufactured Gun-powder not exceeding fifty pounds, or any quantity of Gun-cotton not exceeding twenty pounds, on such conditions as shall be specified in the licence, and any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of such conditions, shall, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, be liable to a forfeiture of his licence and of all Gun-powder or Gun-cotton so kept in deposit contrary thereto, and also to a fine not exceeding rupees two hundred.

XXXIX. Every such licence as is mentioned

in the preceding Section shall be in force for one year, and to contain certain provisions.

same or any other terms and conditions, and such licence shall also provide for the transit and carrying of Gun-powder from one place to another within the limits of the said Town, in such manner and in such quantity as shall be deemed advisable for the safety of the inhabitants and of property within the said Town, and every person offending against such provisions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

XL. Any Justice of the Peace, on credible

information laid before him on oath or solemn affirmation, that

Gun-powder or Gun-cotton, or mixed materials for making the same contrary to the provisions of this Act, are suspected to be stored, kept, or possessed by any person, may issue his warrant, authorizing any Police Officer to search in the day-time any house, shop, magazine, or other building or place in which he has reasonable ground to suspect any Gun-powder or Gun-cotton to be manufactured, sold, or kept, or any boat, carriage, cart, or other vehicle in which any Gun-powder or Gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, may be suspected to be carried, or any person suspected of carrying the same contrary to such licence or to the provisions of this Act, and all Gun-powder, Gun-cotton, or materials for manufacturing the same, found on such search, shall, together with the vessels or receptacles in which they may be stored, be immediately seized and brought before a Justice of the Peace, with whom the same shall be kept

till it shall be adjudged whether the same shall be forfeited.

XLI. The four last preceding Sections shall

not extend to any Government Magazine or store, or building for the making or deposit of Gun-powder or Gun-cotton under the authority or for the use of the Government, or to any Gun-powder or Gun-cotton for the use of Her Majesty's or the East India Company's Troops, or otherwise for the service of Government, or to any of Her Majesty's Vessels of War, or the Vessels of the Indian Navy, or of the East India Company's Marine, or to any other Vessel within the River Hooghly laden with Gun-powder for importation or exportation.

XLII. Commanders of merchant vessels enter-

ing the River Hooghly shall, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, deposit in the Magazine at that place all Gun-powder intended for the Ship's use from on board their respective vessels, exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, which quantity they shall be permitted to retain in their vessels for the purpose of firing salutes or signals in case of distress, and the Gun-powder so deposited shall be again delivered on board on the return of the respective vessels from Calcutta in prosecution of the outward voyage; and Commanders of merchant vessels in the River Hooghly having on board their vessels Gun-powder or Gun-cotton for importation (not being Gun-powder belonging to the Government) exceeding the quantity of fifty pounds, shall also deposit the same, on or before the arrival of their vessels off Moyapore, in the Magazine of that place, under charge of an Officer belonging to the Customs at that place, or such other person as the Governor of Bengal may appoint, and the proprietors or consignees of such Gun-powder or Gun-cotton, or their agents, whenever they shall desire to remove the same from the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for authority to do so, which application, when it be intended that such Gun-powder or Gun-cotton shall be lodged in any place, or be laden in any boat or other conveyance within the limits of the said Town, shall be accompanied by a written order of permission, signed by a Justice of the Peace to that effect, and when it be intended that such Gun-powder or Gun-cotton shall be exported by sea, the Commanders of vessels, or the proprietors or their agents, by whom it shall have been deposited in the Magazine, shall make application to the Collector of Sea Customs for permission so to export it, and the Collector of Sea Customs shall comply with such applications aforesaid, except where the exportation of ammunition shall require, under provisions of Act XVIII. of 1841, a licence from a public Officer other than the Collector of Sea Customs, in which case the Collector of Sea Customs shall not comply with the application unless it be accompanied by the licence of such public Officer; and on or before the removal of all Gun-powder or Gun-cotton from the Magazine, the Collector of Sea Customs shall and he is hereby authorized to levy a fee, the rate of which shall not exceed two annas per pound, for all Gun-powder or Gun-cotton that has been lodged therein, which fee shall be taken to cover all charges for the safe custody of the Gun-powder or Gun-cotton during the period it has remained or shall remain in the Magazine; provided also, that the Governor of Bengal shall be at liberty to autho-

size such arrangement to be made, by letting or otherwise contracting for the custody of the Magazine, and for the collection and appropriation of the fees which may be charged for Gun-powder or Gun-cotton stored therein, as he may think proper, subject however to all the restrictions and rules imposed by this Section in respect to the removal from the Magazine of Gun-powder therein stored.

XLIII. For every act done or omitted to be done contrary to the provisions of the last preceding Section by the Commander of any merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, the Commander aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, be liable to a penalty of two hundred rupees: and the Collector of Sea Customs is hereby empowered to search for any quantity of Gun-powder which he may have reason to believe to be on board a merchant vessel in the port of Calcutta, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to seize and detain it as forfeited to Government, to be dealt with as the Governor of Bengal shall think right to direct.

XLIV. The jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace acting within and for the said Town shall extend to all offences committed by any person in sea-going vessels in any part of the River Hooghly, and the said Justices shall have the same power and jurisdiction in respect of criminal offences committed in sea-going vessels, in any part of the said river, that they now have and exercise within the said Town.

XLV. Every Officer belonging to the Calcutta Police is hereby authorized to arrest without warrant any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, and every person taken into custody without warrant by any Constable belonging to the Calcutta Police, shall be forthwith taken to the Station-house to which the Constable belongs, in order that such person may be detained, until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, or in order that such person may give bail for his appearance before a Justice of the Peace, if the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector at the Station shall deem it prudent to take bail in the manner hereinafter mentioned, which he is hereby authorized to do.

XLVI. Whenever any person is brought to the Station-house as aforesaid charged with misdemeanor, assault, or with having carelessly done any hurt or damage, or whenever any Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, or Inspector of Police, or Town Serjeant in charge of a Police Lock-up, shall deem it probable that any person so brought is falsely or maliciously charged with having committed a felony, and any such person as aforesaid shall be, without the warrant of a Magistrate, in the custody of any Constable of the Calcutta Police, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent or any Deputy Superintendent of Police, if he shall deem it prudent, to enlarge such person on his own recognizance, with or without sureties, conditioned as hereinafter mentioned.

XLVII. Every recognizance so taken shall be without fee or reward, and shall be conditioned for the appearance of the person thereby bound before

a Justice of the Peace at his next sitting, and the time and place of appearance and the sum thereby acknowledged (not exceeding one thousand rupees) shall be specified in this said recognizance, or the condition thereof; and the Officer taking the recognizance shall enter into a book, to be kept for the purpose, the name, residence, and occupation of the party and his surety or sureties (if any) entering into such recognizance, together with the condition thereof, and the sum thereby acknowledged, and shall return every such recognizance to the Justice present at the time and place and when and where the party is bound to appear, and the said recognizance may be in either of the forms, as the case may be, in Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

XLVIII. In every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a Constable, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace, and it shall appear to the Justice by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, it shall be lawful for such Justice, at his discretion, to award such amends, not more than the sum of fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Justice shall seem meet.

XLIX. Every Justice of the Peace shall be empowered summarily to hear and determine every complaint of an offence committed against this Act, and to convict any person charged with any such offence on the oath of one or more witnesses, or by his own confession, and to award the penalty or punishment herein provided for such offence.

L. Upon any information or complaint to be laid or made before any Justice of the Peace (which complaint need not be made upon oath) of any matter which such Justice is authorized to hear and determine, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, he may summon the party charged, and if such party shall not appear according to the tenor of the summons, the Justice, upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed, in all cases which are not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the party, to hear and determine the case in the absence of the party, and in all criminal cases shall issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing such party before him or some other Justice, in order that the said information and complaint may be heard and determined.

LI. Every such summons may be served by delivering it or a copy thereof to the party, or to his wife, servant, or some inmate of his dwelling, or by delivering it at or affixing it to the door or wall of his usual place of abode.

LII. A Justice of the Peace may, without issuing any summons, forthwith issue his warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or

Regulation, whenever good grounds for so doing shall be stated on oath before him.

LIII. Any Justice may summon any witness to appear and give evidence upon the matter of any offence cognizable before him, either under this or any other Act or Regulation, with which any person shall be charged before him, at a time and place appointed for hearing the information or complaint, and, by warrant under his hand and seal, may require any person to be brought before him who shall neglect or refuse to give evidence at the time and place appointed on such summons, proof upon oath being first given of personal service of the summons upon the person against whom such warrant shall be granted, and such Justice may commit any person coming or brought before him who shall refuse to give evidence, to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, for any time not exceeding fourteen days, or until such person shall sooner submit himself to be examined, and in case of such submission the order of such Justice shall be a sufficient warrant for the discharge of such person.

LIV. When any Justice of the Peace is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in the Great Gaol or House of Correction as a witness or defendant, with respect to any charge, case, or proceeding pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Justice to issue an order in the form contained in Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, addressed to the Keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named to the Police Office, for examination, and the Keeper or Governor of the said Gaol or House of Correction, on the receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall take care for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from prison for the purpose aforesaid.

LV. All penalties and forfeitures and other sums of money imposed, awarded, or ordered to be paid by any Justice of the Peace under the authority of this Act, and all sums of money which any person is bound to pay under any recognizance taken before a Justice of the Peace or an Officer of Police empowered to take recognizances by this Act, and afterwards forfeited, in case of non-payment thereof, may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or person liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand of any Justice of the Peace, and in case any such penalty or forfeiture or sum of money shall not be forthwith paid, any Justice may order the party to be detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless such party shall give security to the satisfaction of such Justice for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and the Justice may take such security by way of recognizance or otherwise; and if upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no such sufficient distress could be had whereon to levy the said penalty or forfeiture, or sum of money, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Justice, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon

such penalty, forfeiture, or sum of money could be levied if warrant of distress should be issued, the Justice, by warrant under his hand, may commit such party to the Common Gaol of Calcutta, there to remain for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

LVI. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds; but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari*, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

LVII. In the construction of this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the context or subject repugnant to such construction; that is to say,

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number only shall include the singular.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include females.

The word "Town" shall include the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Justice" or "Justices of the Peace" shall mean the Justices of the Peace for the time being acting within and for the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William.

The word "Oath" shall mean any oath or solemn affirmation in lieu of an oath.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM I.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
Calcutta. } in the year A. B., of and
C. D., of and E. F., of
personally came before me G. H., Superintendent of Police, and acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen; that is to say, the said A. B., the sum of Rupees Two Hundred, and the said C. D. and E. F. each the sum of Rupees One Hundred, separately, and of good and lawful money of British India, to be made and levied of their Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, & the said A. B. shall make default in the condition hereinafter written.

Acknowledged before me,

G. H.,

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above-written recognizance is such that if the said A. B. shall appear before J. P., Justice of the Peace, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day of in the year at the Police Office in Calcutta, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

FORM 2.

Town of } Be it remembered that on the day of
Calcutta. } in the year A. B. of
personally came before me G. H., Superin-
tendent of Police, and acknowledged himself
to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the
sum of Rupees Two Hundred, of good and
lawful money of British India, to be made and
levied of his Goods and Chattels, Lands and
Tenements, to the use of our said Lady the
Queen, her heirs and successors, if he, the
said A. B., shall fail in the condition hereun-
der written.

Acknowledged before me,

G. H.,

Superintendent of Police.

The condition of the above-written recogni-
zance is such that if the said A. B. shall
appear before J. P., Justice of the Peace,
at 10 o'clock in the morning of the
day of in the year at the
Police Office in Calcutta, then the said re-
cognizance to be void, or else to stand in full
force and virtue.

Note.—The words and figures in Italics in
this Schedule to be filled up as the case
may be.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ORDER.

To A. B., Keeper of the Great Gaol of
Calcutta, or Governor of the House of
Correction, as the case may be.

Bring before me in safe custody on the
day of in the year
C. D., a prisoner now in the (Great Gaol or
House of Correction as the case may be),
in order that the said C. D. may be examin-
ed by me as a (witness or defendant) with
respect to (here state the charge, case or
proceeding in respect of which the evidence
of the prisoner is required.)

E. F.,

Justice of the Peace.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
The 12th March, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor
General of India in Council on the 12th March,
1852, is hereby promulgated for general infor-
mation:

ACT NO. XV. OF 1852.

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law of
Evidence in divers particulars, It is hereby en-
acted as follows:

I. So much of Section I. of Act No. VII. of
1844 as provides that the said
Act shall "not render compe-
tent any party to any suit, action,
or proceeding individually named
in the record, or any lessor of the plaintiff or
tenant of premises sought to be recovered in eject-
ment, or the landlord or other person in whose right
any defendant in replevin may make cognizance,
or any person in whose immediate and individual
behalf any action may be brought or defended,
either wholly or in part," is hereby repealed.

II. On the trial of any issue joined, or of any
matter or question, or on any en-
quiry arising in any suit, action,
or other proceeding in any of Her

Parties to be ad-
missible witnesses.

Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person
having, by law, or by consent of parties, authority
to hear, receive, and examine evidence with respect
to, or concerning any suit, action, or other proceed-
ing in any of such Courts, the parties thereto, and
the persons in whose behalf any such suit, action,
or other proceeding, may be brought or defended,
shall, except as hereinafter excepted, be competent
and compellable to give evidence, either *viva voce*,
or by deposition, according to the practice of the
Courts, on behalf of either or any of the parties
to the said suit, action, or other proceeding.

III. But nothing herein contained shall render
any person, who in any criminal

proceeding is charged with the
commission of any indictable
offence, or any offence punishable
on summary conviction, competent
or compellable to give evidence
for or against himself or herself,
or shall render any person com-
pellable to answer any question tending to crimi-
nate himself or herself, or shall in any criminal
proceeding render any husband competent or com-
pellable to give evidence for or against his wife,
or any wife competent or compellable to give evi-
dence for or against her husband.

Parties not com-
pellable to cri-
minate themselves.
Husband and wife
not compellable to
give evidence for
or against each
other.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall apply to
any action, suit, or proceeding in
any Court of Common Law, or
in any Ecclesiastical Court, in-
stituted in consequence of adul-
tery, or to any action for breach
of promise of marriage.

Act not to apply
to proceedings for
adultery or to ac-
tions for breach of
promise of mar-
riage.

V. Nothing herein contained shall repeal any
The Wills Act provision contained in Act XXV.
not repealed. of 1838.

VI. Whenever any action or other legal proceed-
ing shall henceforth be pending
in any of Her Majesty's Courts,
such Court and each of the Judges
thereof may respectively, on ap-
plication made for such purpose
by either of the litigants, compel
the opposite party to allow the
party making the application to
inspect all documents in the custody or under
the control of such opposite party relating to
such action or other legal proceeding, and, if
necessary, to take examined copies of the same,
or to procure the same to be duly stamped, in
all cases in which previous to the passing of
this Act, a discovery might have been obtained
by filing a bill, or by any other proceeding in
a Court of Equity at the instance of the party
so making application as aforesaid to the said
Court or Judge. Provided always, that every
such application shall be made as aforesaid before
issue joined in any such action, and twenty-one
days before the trial or hearing of any other legal
proceeding.

Courts autho-
rized to compel
inspection of do-
cuments in actions
and other pro-
ceedings whenever
Equity would
grant discovery.

VII. All proclamations, treaties, and other Acts
of State of any Foreign State, or
of the East India Company, or of
any Territory under the Govern-
ment of the East India Company,
or of any British Colony, and all
judgments, decrees, orders, and
other judicial proceedings of any
Court of Justice in any foreign
State, or in any of the territo-
ries under the Government of the East India

Foreign and Co-
lonial Acts of
State, judgments,
&c., provable by
certified copies,
without proof of
seal or signature
or judicial charac-
ter of person sign-
ing the same.

Company, or in any British Colony, and all affidavits, pleadings, and other legal documents filed or deposited in any such Court, may be proved in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, either by examined copies, or by copies authenticated as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, if the document sought to be proved be a Proclamation, Treaty, or other Act of State, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence must purport to be sealed with the Seal of the Foreign State, or of the East India Company, or of the Territory under the Government of the East India Company, or of the British Colony to which the original document belongs; and if the document sought to be proved be a judgment, decree, order, or other judicial proceeding of any Foreign or Colonial Court, or of any Court within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, or an affidavit, pleading, or other legal document filed or deposited in any such Court, the authenticated copy to be admissible in evidence, must purport either to be sealed with the Seal of the Foreign or Colonial Court or Court within the Territories under the Government of the East India Company to which the original document belongs, or in the event of such Court having no Seal, to be signed by the Judge, or if there be more than one Judge, by any one of the Judges of the said Court, and such Judge shall attach to his signature a statement in writing on the said copy that the Court whereof he is a Judge has no Seal; but if any of the aforesaid authenticated copies shall purport to be sealed or signed as hereinbefore respectively directed, the same shall respectively be admitted in evidence in every case in which the original document could have been received in evidence, without any proof of the Seal, where a Seal is necessary, or of the signature, or of the truth of the statement attached thereto, where such signature and statement are necessary, or of the judicial character of the person appearing to have made such signature and statement.

VIII. Every Register of a Vessel kept under Act X. of 1841, or under any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the registry of British Vessels, may be proved in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, either by the production of the original, or by an examined copy thereof, or by a copy thereof purporting to be certified under the hand of the person having the charge of the original, and which person is hereby required to furnish such certified copy to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of the sum of one Rupee; and every such Register, or such copy of a Register, and also every Certificate of Registry granted under the said Act or any of the Acts of Parliament relating to the registry of British Vessels, and purporting to be signed as required by law, shall be received in evidence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, as *prima facie* proof of all the matters contained or recited in such Register, when the Register, or such copy thereof as aforesaid, is produced, and of all the matters contained or recited in or endorsed on such Certificate of Registry when the said Certificate is produced.

Registers of British Vessels and Certificates of Registry admissible without proof of signature.

IX. Whenever in any proceeding whatever it may be necessary to prove the trial and conviction or acquittal of any person charged with any indictable offence, it shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such person, or a copy thereof, but it shall be sufficient that it be certified or purport to be certified under the hand of the Clerk of the Court or other Officer having the custody of the records of the Court where such conviction or acquittal took place, or by the Deputy of such Clerk or other Officer, that the paper produced is a copy of the record of the indictment, trial, conviction, and judgment or acquittal, as the case may be, omitting the formal parts thereof.

X. Whenever any book or other document is of such a public nature as to be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody, and no statute or Act exists which renders its contents provable by means of a copy, any copy thereof, or extract therefrom, shall be admissible in evidence in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice, or before any person now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence as aforesaid, provided it be proved to be an examined copy or extract, or provided it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the Officer to whose custody the original is entrusted, and which Officer is hereby required to furnish such certified copy or extract to any person applying at a reasonable time for the same, upon payment of a reasonable sum for the same, not exceeding four annas, for every folio of ninety words.

XL. If any officer authorized or required by this Act to furnish any certified copies or extracts shall wilfully certify any document as being a true copy or extract, knowing that the same is not a true copy or extract, as the case may be, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding eighteen months.

XII. All Her Majesty's Courts within the British Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and every Judge and Justice of such Courts, and every Officer, Commissioner, Arbitrator or other person, now or hereafter having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive, and examine evidence with respect to or concerning any suit, action, or other proceeding in any of such Courts, is hereby empowered to administer an oath to all such witnesses as are legally called before them respectively.

XIII. If any person shall forge the seal, stamp, or signature of any document in this Act mentioned or referred to, or shall tender in evidence any such document with a false or counterfeit seal, stamp, or signature thereto, knowing the same to be false or counterfeit, he shall be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction, be liable to transportation for seven years, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, nor less than one year, with hard labour; and whenever any such document shall have been admitted in evidence by virtue of this Act, the Court, or the person who shall have admitted the same, may, at the request

Certifying a false document a misdemeanor.

Court, &c. may administer oath.

Persons forging seal, stamp, or signature of certain documents, or wilfully uttering the same, guilty of felony.

of any party against whom the same is so admitted in evidence, direct that the same shall be impounded and be kept in the custody of some officer of the Court or other proper person, for such period, and subject to such conditions, as to the said Court or person shall seem meet; and every person who shall be charged with committing any felony under this Act may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and, if convicted, sentenced, and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in the place in which he shall be apprehended or be in custody; and every accessory before or after the fact to any such offence may be dealt with, indicted, tried, and, if convicted, sentenced, and his offence may be laid and charged to have been committed in any place in which the principal offender may be tried.

XIV. This Act shall come into operation from and after the tenth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative.
The 12th March, 1852.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT NO. XVI. OF 1852.

An Act for further Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Territories of the East India Company.

Whereas offenders frequently escape conviction on their trials, by reason of the technical strictness of criminal proceedings in matters not material to the merits of the case; and whereas such technical strictness may safely be relaxed in many instances, so as to insure the punishment of the guilty, without depriving the accused of any just means of defence; and whereas a failure of justice often takes place on the trial of persons charged with felony and misdemeanor by reason of variances between the statement in the indictment on which the trial is had, and the proof of names, dates, matters, and circumstances therein mentioned, not material to the merits of the case, and by the misstatement whereof the person on trial cannot have been prejudiced in his defence, It is hereby enacted as follows:

I. From and after the coming of this Act into

The Court may amend certain variances not material to the merits of the case, and by which the defendant cannot be prejudiced in his defence, and may either proceed with or postpone the trial to be had before the same or another jury.

operation, whenever, on the trial of any indictment for any felony or misdemeanor, there shall appear to be any variance between the statement in such indictment and the evidence offered in proof thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before which the trial shall be had, if it shall consider such variance not material to the merits of the case, and that the defendant cannot be prejudiced thereby in his defence on such merits, to order such indictment to be amended, according to the proof, by some officer of the Court or other person, both in that part of the indictment where such variance occurs, and in every other part of the indictment which it may become necessary to amend, on such terms as to postponing the trial to be had before the same or another jury, as such Court shall think reasonable; and after any such

amendment the trial shall proceed, whenever the same shall be proceeded with, in the same manner in all respects, and with the same consequences, both with respect to the liability of witnesses to be indicted for perjury and otherwise, as if no such variance had occurred: provided that, in all such cases where the trial shall be so postponed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Court to respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses, and of the defendant, and his surety or sureties, if any, accordingly, in which case the prosecutor and witnesses shall be bound to attend to prosecute and give evidence respectively, and the defendant shall be bound to attend to be tried, at the time and place to which such trial shall be postponed, without entering into any fresh recognizances for that purpose, in such and the same manner as if they were originally bound by their recognizance to appear and prosecute, or give evidence, at the time and place to which such trial shall have been so postponed: provided also, that where any such trial shall be to be had before another jury, the crown and the defendant shall respectively be entitled to the same challenges as they were respectively entitled to before the first jury was sworn.

II. Every verdict and judgment which shall be given after the making of any amendment under the provisions of this Act, shall be of the same force and effect in all respects as if the indictment had originally been in the same form in which it was after such amendment was made.

III. If it shall become necessary at any time, for any purpose whatsoever, to draw up a formal record in any case where any amendment shall have been made under the provisions of this Act, such record shall be drawn up in the form in which the indictment was after such amendment was made, without taking any notice of the fact of such amendment having been made.

IV. In any indictment for murder or manslaughter preferred after the coming of this Act into operation, it shall not be necessary to set forth the manner in which, or the means by which, the death of the deceased was caused, but it shall be sufficient, in every indictment for murder, to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought kill and murder the deceased, and it shall be sufficient in every indictment for manslaughter to charge that the defendant did feloniously kill and slay the deceased.

V. In any indictment for forging, uttering, stealing, embezzling, destroying, or concealing, or for obtaining by false pretences, any instrument, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile thereof, or otherwise describing the same, or the value thereof.

VI. In any indictment for engraving or making the whole or any part of any instrument, matter or thing whatsoever, or for using or having the unlawful possession of any plate, or other material upon which the whole or any part of any instru-

ment, matter, or thing whatsoever shall have been engraved or made, or for having the unlawful possession of any paper upon which the whole or any part of any instrument, matter, or thing whatsoever shall have been made or printed, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument, matter, or thing by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part of such instrument, matter, or thing.

VII. In all other cases, wherever it shall be necessary to make any averment in any indictment as to any instrument, whether the same consists wholly or in part of writing, print, or figures, it shall be sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or designation by which the same may be usually known, or by the purport thereof, without setting out any copy or fac-simile of the whole or any part thereof.

VIII. From and after the coming of this Act into operation, it shall be sufficient in any indictment for forging, uttering, offering, disposing of, or putting off any instrument whatsoever, or for obtaining or attempting to obtain any property by false pretences, to allege that the defendant did the act with intent to defraud, without alleging the intent of the defendant to be to defraud any particular person; and on the trial of any of the offences in this section mentioned, it shall not be necessary to prove an intent on the part of the defendant to defraud any particular person, but it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant did the act charged with an intent to defraud.

IX. And whereas offenders often escape conviction by reason that such persons ought to have been charged with attempting to commit offences, and not with the actual commission thereof; it is enacted, that if on the trial of any person charged with any felony or misdemeanor, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not complete the offence charged, but that he was guilty only of an attempt to commit the same, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is not guilty of the felony or misdemeanor charged, but is guilty of an attempt to commit the same, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for attempting to commit the particular felony or misdemeanor charged in the said indictment; and no person so tried as herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an attempt to commit the felony or misdemeanor for which he was so tried.

X. And whereas it is enacted by the 8th Section of Act XXXI. of 1838 that "on the trial of any person for any of the offences thereinbefore mentioned, or for any felony whatever where the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony, and to find a verdict of guilty of assault against the person indicted, if the evidence shall warrant such finding": and whereas great difficulties have arisen in the con-

struction of such enactments for remedy thereof it is enacted that the said enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

XI. If upon the trial of any person upon any indictment for robbery, it shall appear to the jury upon the evidence that the defendant did not commit the crime of robbery, but that he did commit an assault with intent to rob, the defendant shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that the defendant is guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and thereupon such defendant shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for feloniously assaulting with intent to rob; and no person so tried as is herein lastly mentioned shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for an assault with intent to commit the robbery for which he was so tried.

XII. If upon the trial of any person for any misdemeanor, it shall appear that the facts given in evidence amount in law to a felony, such person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; and no person tried for such misdemeanor or shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for felony on the same facts, unless the Court before which such trial may be had shall think fit, in its discretion, to discharge the jury from giving any verdict upon such trial, and to direct such person to be indicted for felony, in which case such person may be dealt with in all respects as if he had not been put upon his trial for such misdemeanor.

XIII. If upon the trial any person indicted for embezzlement as a clerk, servant, or person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, it shall be proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of embezzlement, but is guilty of simple larceny, or of larceny as a clerk, servant, or person employed for the purpose, or in the capacity of a clerk or servant, as the case may be, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such larceny; and if upon the trial of any person indicted for larceny it shall be proved that he took the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to embezzlement, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted, but the jury shall be at liberty to return as their verdict that such person is not guilty of larceny, but is guilty of embezzlement, and thereupon such person shall be liable to be punished in the same manner as if he had been convicted upon an indictment for such embezzlement; and no person so tried for embezzlement or larceny as aforesaid shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny or embezzlement upon the same facts.

XIV. If upon the trial of two or more persons indicted for jointly receiving any property, it shall be proved that one or more of such persons

separately received any part of such property, it shall be lawful for the jury to convict upon such indictment such of the said persons as shall be proved to have received any part of such property.

XV. And whereas it frequently happens that the principal in a felony is not in custody or amenable to justice, although several accessories to such felony or receivers at different times of stolen property the subject of such felony may be in custody or amenable to justice: for the prevention of several trials, it is enacted that any number of such accessories or receivers may be charged with substantive felonies in the same indictment, notwithstanding the principal felon shall not be included in the same indictment, or shall not be in custody or amenable to justice.

XVI. It shall be lawful to insert several counts in the same indictment against the same person for any number of distinct acts of stealing, not exceeding three, which may have been committed by him against the same person within the space of six calendar months from the first to the last of such acts, and to proceed thereon for all or any of them.

XVII. If upon the trial of any indictment for larceny, it shall appear that the property alleged in such indictment to have been stolen at one time was taken at different times, the prosecutor shall not by reason thereof be required to elect upon which taking he will proceed, unless it shall appear that there were more than three takings, or that more than the space of six calendar months elapsed between the first and the last of such takings; and in either of such last-mentioned cases the prosecutor shall be required to elect to proceed for such number of takings, not exceeding three, as appear to have taken place within the period of six calendar months from the first to the last of such takings.

XVIII. In every indictment in which it shall be necessary to make any averment as to any money or any note of any bank, it shall be sufficient to describe such money or bank-note simply as money, without specifying any particular coin or bank-note; and such allegation, so far as regards the description of the property, shall be sustained by proof of any amount of coin or of any bank-note, although the particular species of coin of which such amount was composed, or the particular nature of the bank-note, shall not be proved, and in cases of embezzlement and obtaining money or bank-notes by false pretences, by proof that the offender embezzled or obtained any piece of coin or any bank-note, or any portion of the value thereof, although such piece of coin or bank-note may have been delivered to him in order that some part of the value thereof should be returned to the party delivering the same, or to any other person, and such part shall have been returned accordingly.

XIX. In every indictment for perjury, or for unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously, or corruptly taking, making,

signing, or subscribing any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, and by what Court or before whom the oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing was taken, made, signed, or subscribed, without setting forth the bill, answer, information, indictment, declaration, or any part of any proceeding either in law or in equity, and without setting forth the commission or authority of the Court or person before whom such offence was committed.

XX. In every indictment for subornation of perjury, or for corrupt bargaining or contracting with any person to commit wilful and corrupt perjury, or for inciting, causing, or procuring any person unlawfully, wilfully, falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully, maliciously or corruptly to take, make, sign or subscribe any oath, affirmation, declaration, affidavit, deposition, bill, answer, notice, certificate, or other writing, it shall be sufficient, wherever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall have been actually committed, to allege the offence of the person who actually committed such perjury or other offence in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and then to allege that the defendants unlawfully, wilfully, and corruptly did cause and procure the said person the said offence, in manner and form aforesaid, to do and commit; and wherever such perjury or other offence aforesaid shall not have been actually committed, it shall be sufficient to set forth the substance of the offence charged upon the defendant, without setting forth or averring any of the matters or things hereinbefore rendered unnecessary to be set forth or averred in the case of wilful and corrupt perjury.

XXI. No indictment for any offence shall be held insufficient for want of the averment of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of the words "as appears by the record," or of the words "with force and arms," or of the words "against the peace," nor for the insertion of the words "against the form of the statute," instead of "against the form of the statutes," or *vice versa*, nor for that any person mentioned in the indictment is designated by a name of office, or other descriptive appellation, instead of his proper name, nor for omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed in any case where time is not of the essence of the offence, nor for stating the time imperfectly, nor for stating the offence to have been committed on a day subsequent to the finding of the indictment, or on an impossible day, or on a day that never happened, nor for want of a proper or perfect venue, nor for want of a proper or formal conclusion, nor for want of or imperfection in the addition of any defendant, nor for want of the statement of the value or price of any matter or thing, or the amount of damage, injury, or spoil, in any case where the value or price, or the amount of damage, injury, or spoil, is not of the essence of the offence.

XXII. Every objection to any indictment for any formal defect apparent on the face thereof shall be taken, by demurrer or motion to quash such indictment, before the jury shall be sworn, and not afterwards; and every Court before which any such objection shall

be taken for any formal defect may, if it be thought necessary, cause the indictment to be forthwith amended in such particular by some officer of the Court, or other person, and thereupon the trial shall proceed as if no such defect had appeared.

XXIII. No person prosecuted shall be entitled to traverse or postpone the trial of any indictment found against him at any Session of the Peace, Session of Oyer and Terminer, or Session of Gaol Delivery; provided always that if the Court, upon the application of the person so indicted or otherwise, shall be of opinion that he ought to be allowed a further time, either to prepare for his defence or otherwise, such Court may adjourn the trial of such person to the next subsequent session, upon such terms as to bail or otherwise as to such Court shall seem meet, and may respite the recognizances of the prosecutor and witnesses accordingly, in which case the prosecutor and witnesses shall be bound to attend to prosecute and give evidence at such subsequent Session without entering into any fresh recognizance for that purpose.

XXIV. In any plea of *autrefois convict* or *autrefois acquit* it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted (as the case may be) of the said offence charged in the indictment.

XXV. Whenever any person shall be convicted of any one of the offences following, as an indictable misdemeanor; that is to say,—any cheat or fraud punishable at common law; any conspiracy to cheat or defraud, or to extort money or goods, or falsely to accuse of any crime, or to obstruct, prevent, pervert, or defeat the course of public justice; any escape or rescue from lawful custody, on a criminal charge; any public and indecent exposure of the person; any indecent assault, or any assault occasioning actual bodily harm; any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under twelve years of age; any public selling, or exposing for public sale or to public view, of any obscene book, print, picture, or other indecent exhibition, it shall be lawful for the Court to sentence the offender to be imprisoned for any term now warranted by law, and also to be kept to hard labour during the whole or any part of such term of imprisonment.

XXVI. In the construction of this Act the word "indictment" shall be understood to include "information," "inquisition," and "presentment," as well as "indictment," and also any "plea," "replication," or other pleading; and the terms "finding of the indictment," shall be understood to include "the taking of an inquisition," "the exhibiting of an information," and "the making a presentment;" and wherever, in this Act, in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the singular number or masculine gender is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing; and the word "property" shall be understood to include goods, chattels, money, valuable securities, and every other matter or thing, whether real or personal, upon or with respect to which any offence may be committed.

XXVII. This Act shall come into operation from and after the tenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative,
The 12th March 1852.

The following Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 12th March 1852, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XVII. OF 1852.

An Act to diminish the expense and delay of proceedings in Her Majesty's Courts within the Territories of the East India Company.

I. It shall be lawful for persons interested or claiming to be interested in any question cognizable in Her Majesty's Courts within the Territories of the East India Company, on the Equity, Plea, Ecclesiastical or Admiralty sides thereof respectively, and including among such persons all lunatics, married women, and infants in the manner and under the restrictions hereinafter contained, to concur in stating such question in the form of a special case for the opinion of the said Courts, and it shall also be lawful for all Executors, Administrators, Representatives and Trustees to concur in such case.

II. The Committee of the estate of any lunatic interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may, after having been authorized in that behalf by the Court or any Judge thereof in which such special case is filed, concur in such case in his own name, and in the name and on the behalf of the lunatic.

III. A husband interested or claiming to be interested in right of his wife in any such question as aforesaid may concur in such case in his own name, and in the name of his wife where the wife has no claim to any interest distinct from her husband, and a married woman having or claiming any interest in any such question as aforesaid distinct from her husband may in her own right concur in such case, provided that her husband also concurs therein; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to require the husband of a Mahomedan or Hindoo female to concur in such case.

IV. The guardian of any infant interested or claiming to be interested in any such question as aforesaid may concur in such case in the name and on the behalf of the infant, unless such guardian has an interest in such question adverse to the interest of the infant therein.

V. It shall be lawful for the said Courts, by order to be made in the matter of any lunatic not found such by inquisition, or in the matter of any infant, upon the application of any person on the behalf of such lunatic, or upon the application of such infant, by motion or petition, to appoint any person shown by affidavit to be a fit person, and to have no interest adverse to the interest of the luna-